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ESTABLISHED 1887

Jackson 'Bitter' That Mondale Ignored Him as Running Mate

By Gerald M. Boyd

WASHINGTON — The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson has assailed F. Mondale for failing to let him as a running mate and accused Jewish leaders of acting to "distance" Mr. Mondale.



Jesse L. Jackson

Jackson made the comments in a telephone interview Tuesday as he said he had been chosen from a list of 100 names for 1984. He said he was bitter over his treatment by Mondale in recent days. Jackson also said that Mr. Mondale had engaged in floor fights with Jewish leaders at the Democratic National Convention, which opened Monday.

Jackson's comment followed a telephone interview with the Los Angeles Times in which he expressed doubt about Mondale, who was vice president under Jimmy Carter, was considering a black person as a running mate. Jackson said he had not been asked to be a running mate by a significant number of Jewish leaders who were very

Mr. Mondale has met with Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles and Mayor W. Wilson Goode of Philadelphia, both of whom are black, about the position.

"Bradley is a good man," Mr. Jackson said in the interview, "but there's no evidence that he has any regional strength. Goode is a good man, but he lost his own city — to me." Mr. Jackson carried Philadelphia easily in the Pennsylvania primary, while Mr. Goode had endorsed Mr. Mondale.

Although he has said previously that he was not interested in the vice-presidential candidacy, Mr. Jackson said in a television interview Tuesday night, "If it was offered, it would be very difficult to refuse." Whether he declined the spot or not, Mr. Jackson said, he should have the option presented to him.

Mr. Jackson said in The New York Times interview that Jewish leaders had sought to "distance" Mr. Mondale from him, unfairly, and that such a step would "hurt the party."



A section of Libya's embassy in West Beirut, bombed by a Shiite faction on Wednesday.

Sea, Rail Unions Back Strike at British Ports

The Associated Press

LONDON — Britain's dock strike intensified Wednesday as seamen and railmen added their support to the walkout, a result of the 17-week strike by coal miners.

The National Union of Seamen banned freight trucks from state-run ferries, as of midnight Friday, and the National Union of Railwaymen ordered its 4,000 members who work on the docks not to cross the longshoremen's picket lines.

Jimmy Knapp, general secretary of the rail union, said: "We support the dockers' action and give it our full backing. It has arisen out of the miners' strike, and we've been 100 percent behind that from the start."

The Transport and General Workers' Union, whose members include Britain's 13,700 dockworkers, said it planned to expand its two-day strike to all ports where its members operate. These include Liverpool, Southampton, and other ports and European terminals, have provided outlets for trade while the deep-sea ports have been brought to a standstill.

Officials of the seamen's union said they would meet with French, Belgian and Dutch unions next week to try to tighten the ban on freight ferries from the Continent.

The dock strike was called after the state-run British Steel Corp. hired nonunion workers to unload iron ore shipments at Immingham in eastern England. Immingham dockworkers had refused to handle the ore shipments in support of striking miners.

U.S. Trade Curbs Sought as Anti-Terrorism Tactic

By Joanne Omang

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, as part of its effort to curb international terrorism, is seeking a fundamental shift in trade policy so that, for the first time, the government would be able to regulate services, as well as goods.

The administration is seeking to regulate services, as well as goods, by requiring that foreign companies seeking to do business in the United States must first be approved by the State Department's Office for Counter-Terrorism and Emergency Planning, which said the exact services covered would be spelled out in regulations promulgated after the bill is passed. It defines "security services" as "any military or paramilitary force, any police or other law-enforcement agency, and any intelligence agency of a foreign government."

Representatives and the Senate are being told. Critics argued the restrictions might be applied to lobbying in Washington by supporters of a foreign government, as well as to organizations that provide health and humanitarian or educational aid to people living under a totalitarian regime.

The bill, supporters say, would be a "very serious contender." Dayton Duncan, the deputy campaign press secretary, acknowledged that Mr. Reagan had asked Mr. Ferraro if there was anything in her background that could be a problem if she were the Democratic vice-presidential candidate.

Lebanese Committee Named to Secure Release of Moslem, Christian Hostages

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — The Lebanese cabinet appointed on Wednesday a special committee to secure the release of hostages held by rival Moslem and Christian militias and to investigate the fate of other missing persons.

The issue of kidnapping victims has become a major challenge to the cabinet's efforts to re-establish peace in Lebanon.

Between the Christian and Moslem halves of Beirut and out of access to the city's port and international airport, agreed to suspend their protest temporarily, pending measures by the government to deal with the problem.

Of thousands of Lebanese reported missing in the past few years, the International Committee of the Red Cross has been able to account for only 200. The Red Cross teams who visited the hostages in recent weeks said they were being detained by both Moslem and Christian militias.

Earlier Wednesday, gunmen attacked and blew up part of a building in West Beirut housing the Libyan Embassy, formally known as the Libyan People's Bureau. A Shiite Moslem faction, calling itself the Imam Sader Brigades, claimed responsibility for the action.

The raid was carried out shortly before daybreak, when a group of masked gunmen arrived at the embassy building. They overpowered the Lebanese and Libyan security guards.

After making sure there was no one else in the four-story structure, they planted an explosive charge estimated by Lebanese investigators at about 55 pounds (24.9 kilograms) of TNT, then detonated it by remote control, causing extensive damage but no casualties.

An anonymous caller later telephoned the Beirut press and said: (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. Trade Panel Proposes Steel Quotas, Tariffs

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON — The U.S. International Trade Commission on Wednesday recommended that President Ronald Reagan protect domestic steelmakers from imports with five years of quotas and higher tariffs, but suggested these be coupled with requirements that industry and labor make drastic changes to become more competitive internationally.

While the import protection passed the commission on a 3-2 vote, four of the members suggested that the president force some form of an industrial policy on the domestic steelmakers. The suggestions ranged from insisting that labor take a 20 percent cut in pay to bringing them in line with salaries of foreign steelworkers, to an overall adjustment program that would be monitored by the ITC.

Less than the across-the-board 14.3 percent quota requested in the petition for import protection submitted by Bethlehem Steel Corp., the nation's second-largest steelmaker, and the United Steelworkers of America. The recommendations cover 70 percent of all steel imports.

Specifically, the relief formula covers five categories of steel products. It sets quotas based on average imports in the 1979-1981 period ranging from 6.4 percent to 31.8 percent on the various types of steel.

Semi-finished products, which are imported in great amounts to the U.S. West Coast for further processing, received a set quota of 1.5 million tons — twice the current level of imports — at present tariff rates of 5.1 percent. Imports higher than that level, however, would pay tariffs that would be increased by 15 percent the first three years and 10 percent for the next two.

But Chairman Paula Stern, who with Commissioner Susan W. Liebler voted against the import restraints, said restricting foreign steel "chooses isolated scapegoats for a much broader problem."

The ITC chairman said the industry's problems were brought about because of several reasons, including a general decline in demand for steel, a noncompetitive cost structure and strong domestic competition from more-efficient mini-mills.

Wine to Burn: EC Proposes A New Source of Car Fuel

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Commission has proposed to turn the European Community's surplus wine into gasoline for automobiles — at more than 10 times the cost of producing gasoline.

Officials of the commission said Wednesday that a billion liters (2.64 million gallons) of surplus wine could be distilled into alcohol and sold to major oil companies to produce gasoline, a mixture of gasoline and alcohol, which is now used for some cars in Brazil and the United States.

A gasoline mixture of gasoline and up to 7 percent alcohol can be used in gasoline engines modifying them.

Alcohol for this purpose would cost an average of \$2.34 a liter to produce, compared with 21 cents a liter for normal gasoline, the officials said. Some officials said it would be cheaper in some cases to discard the wine rather than distill it.

For two years, the EC has been distilling the community's excess wine into industrial alcohol, which it is now seeking ways to get rid of. The commission proposal, under consideration by member states, is that the alcohol would be auctioned to fuel manufacturers at a price that would require a heavy subsidy to compete with gasoline, officials said.

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OPEC agreed to give Nigeria a modest increase in its oil quota and overall price and output levels were unchanged. Page 9.

Big British banks raised their lending rate by 2 points, to 10 percent, as the pound edged below \$1.30. Page 9.

MORROW

Glyndebourne, the English rival venue for ensemble opera and entr'acte picnics, is a 15-century-old. Weekend.

Photographer Brassai Dies in France at 84

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The photographer and sculptor Brassai, 84, renowned for his studies of night-time Paris, of Picasso and of other members of the artist colony of prewar Montparnasse, died Sunday in Nice, his family said Wednesday.

He died of a heart attack and was buried Wednesday in a private ceremony in Montparnasse Cemetery.

Brassai, born Gyula Halasz, took his pseudonym from the Transylvanian town of Brassó, now in Romanian territory, where he was born. He studied at the Beaux-Arts schools in Budapest and Berlin as an artist, meeting artists such as Kandinsky and Larionoff, who also later settled in France.

Graphiques under the title "Paris de Nuit."

It showed much of the dark side of Parisian nightlife, with its tramps, prostitutes, transvestites, and hoodlums, and also the glamour of its nightclubs. A later collection was called "Secret Paris of the 30s."

Brassai was one of the first photographers to exploit the potential of the small-frame camera for producing spontaneous rather than posed pictures, sometimes hiding it under his cape as he roamed the Parisian demi-monde.

He was also an author, and after meeting the Surrealist poets led by André Breton, started collecting graffiti, writing a major book on graffiti through the ages.



Brassai

U.S. May Give More Aid to Refugee Cambodians

By Don Oberdorfer

JAKARTA — The Reagan administration has told the Association of Southeast Asian Nations that it would consider increasing U.S. humanitarian aid to anti-Communist Cambodians but will not give them direct military aid, according to officials accompanying George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state.

The U.S. position became known as Mr. Shultz began three days of discussions with foreign ministers of the association, the main organization of the region's non-Communist countries.

The officials said the ASEAN countries have indicated they are going to ask for more U.S. aid to the anti-Communist Cambodians, the sources said. This has led to an administration decision to step up the humanitarian assistance to refugee groups associated with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the deposed Cambodian leader, and former Prime Minister Son Sann. The aid, currently estimated at about \$10 million a year, is supplied indirectly through United Nations and Red Cross agencies.

No U.S. aid is directed to the Khmer Rouge elements headed by Pol Pot, the third and most militarily effective part of the anti-Vietnamese resistance in Cambodia.

Officials familiar with the situation said ASEAN's desire for greater U.S. efforts was prompted in part by concern that China, which has been furnishing arms and ammunition to the anti-Vietnamese forces, may become the dominant patron of the resistance in the absence of a substantial U.S. role.

The United States, on the other hand, does not want the Cambodian struggle to become more of an East-West proxy battle than it already is. And Washington has been careful to let ASEAN take the lead in developing and executing the strategy in a part of the world where U.S. efforts failed only a decade ago.

Mr. Shultz reiterated strong U.S. support for ASEAN's efforts on the Cambodia problem during a meeting here Wednesday with Indonesian President Suharto, the foreign minister of Thailand, according to a U.S. spokesman. It was not clear whether Mr. Shultz discussed the U.S. stand on aid to anti-Communist Cambodians in this session.

Mr. Shultz said he had told Mr. Suharto that the anti-Vietnamese forces in Cambodia are operating with growing military effectiveness.

The U.S. spokesman said Mr. Shultz did not mention or present the letter in his meeting with Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja of Indonesia. The spokesman said the Indonesian side "amplified and explained" their position, but he declined to repeat what they had said.

A State Department spokesman also quoted Mr. Shultz as saying that a recent meeting in Beijing of anti-Vietnamese resistance leaders had made them less inclined to fight among themselves rather than concentrating on joint efforts against the common enemy.

The State Department spokesman said Mr. Shultz raised U.S. concern about human rights, especially the situation in East Timor, where Indonesian military forces have been suppressing resistance since that area was annexed by Indonesia in 1975.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

Jewish Politicians Campaigning Hard for Arab Votes in Israel

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

JISR AL-ZARQA, Israel — Shimon Peres scans the eyes of the Arab voters in this tiny village, a grave look comes over his face and he asks the crowd in his somber baritone: "Is there anyone here who wants the Likud?"

"No!" the Israeli Arab audience chants in unison. It is campaign day in Jisr al-Zarqa, a poor Arab village north of Tel Aviv, and several hundred of its Arab inhabitants have turned up in the central square to hear the Labor Party leader, speaking in Hebrew, try to win their votes.

More than ever before, Jewish politicians are looking to Israel's 250,000 Arab, Druze and Bedouin voters to get them elected to parliament. Arab voters in Israel have the strength to elect about 12 of the 120 members of the Knesset and in a close election, this one is expected to be, their choice could be decisive.

"This is the first time that everybody is really going after the Arab vote," said Shmuel Toledano, one of the Labor Party's chief coordinators of its Arabic campaign.

In Jisr al-Zarqa, Mr. Peres plays the crowd with the efficiency of a neighborhood alderman, peppering his remarks with Arabic greetings, kissing a young girl and reminding the locals about the new school, clinic and soccer field his party had promised, and delivered, since his last visit. Although a village notable had to whisper to the audience, "Clap, clap," the proper moments, the reception appeared to be genuinely warm.

In case the soft sell is not enough to convince Israeli Arabs to vote Labor, Mr. Peres's party is distributing pink leaflets bearing a menacing-looking picture of Ariel Sharon with an Arabic reminder that a vote against Labor "will facilitate the return of Sharon to power."

Privately, Labor officials warn Israeli Arab leaders that if Mr. Sharon and the Likud are returned to office, Israeli Arabs will end up being treated as "gently" as their fellows in the occupied West Bank.

Advertising campaigns are being designed to woo Arab voters and large party rallies are being organized in Arab villages. From July 9 to the July 23 election, each party is given free television time to broadcast Arabic campaign commercials.

During the last decade the nature of the Israeli Arab electorate has changed and so have the ways in which parties try to appeal to it.

In the past, Israeli politicians would line up Arab voters by going to the village headman or the elder of an Arab clan, sipping a little coffee and inquiring what his material needs might be. Promises would be made, some money might change hands and in the end an entire village or family would vote for a single party.

"No more," said Mr. Toledano. "Every election, the size of the Arab vote increases and becomes more educated and sophisticated. This year the Arab vote is not in the pocket of anyone. You can't just go to the village sheikh, make a deal and get the votes. You have to go out and convince, just like you do in a Jewish village."

Each party is trying to convince in its own way. The politician with the most success seems to be former Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, who is running on his own ticket and is counting on significant Arab backing for himself and his candidates.

A Weizman rally in Galilee last week drew an estimated 10,000 Arabs. Mr. Weizman did not miss an opportunity to remind the audience how friendly he had been with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt. Unlike the traditional Zionist parties, which tend to speak to Israeli Arabs in generalities about "coexistence" and promise things such as roads and schools, Mr. Weizman has addressed what he knows are the real issues in their hearts.

"I know what is bothering you," Mr. Weizman said at the rally. "I know that you have problems with land, with equal rights and with equal opportunities, and I know that just as I am concerned about my brothers in the Soviet Union, so you are concerned with your Palestinian brothers and sisters."

The Likud, led by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, is concentrating its efforts on Israel's 50,000 Druze, apparently figuring that it has little chance of gaining votes among the Palestinian Moslem and Christian Arabs. The Likud has played up the fact that the only Druze member of parliament comes from its party and that the Shamir government has sought close ties with the Druze in Lebanon.

What has really sharpened the battle for Arab votes this year is the emergence, for the first time, of an independent Israeli party that is led by Arabs but joined by Jews. The party is dedicated to solving the

specific problems of the average Arab in Israel, who is purportedly ready to accept a Jewish state but refuses to be treated any longer as a second-class citizen.

Called the Progressive List for Peace, the new party is headed by Mohammed Meiri, an Israeli Arab lawyer, and Matti Peled, a retired Israeli general and peace advocate. The Israeli election board tried to ban the party, contending that it was sympathetic to the Palestine Liberation Organization, but the Israeli Supreme Court overruled it.

"The Progressive List," said Atallah Mansour, who reports on Arab affairs for the daily newspaper Ha'aretz, "is giving voice to the educated Israeli Arab middle class that is ready to accept Israel but wants equal rights and self-determination for the Palestinians. I think it is going to do very well."

Kamal Daher, a former deputy mayor of Nazareth, said: "The Progressive List is the first time the Arabs of Israel have organized themselves into their own party to work through the system. Our first aim is to abolish all of the discrimination against us in every aspect of life and to end the Israeli policy of having two nations — one for the masters and another for the servants. Second, we support the Palestinian struggle for a state next to Israel."

While the Israeli Arabs seem to be taking a keen interest in this round of elections, their fellow Arabs in the West Bank, who cannot vote in Israeli elections, seem mostly bored with it all. West Bank officials argue that in the end none of it matters because, in their view, it is clear that neither Labor nor the Likud is prepared for a territorial compromise.

German Gang Targeted U.S. Bases, Police Say

The Associated Press

KARLSRUHE, West Germany — The terrorist Red Army Faction planned attacks on U.S. military bases and high-ranking officers in West Germany, the federal prosecutor warned Wednesday.

Papers confiscated from the group in Frankfurt on July 2 included detailed descriptions of U.S. installations and the NATO fuel pipeline in south and central Germany, said the prosecutor, Kurt Rebmann.

Clubs for American troops, barracks, dining halls and the private residences and offices of high-ranking U.S. officers were listed among potential targets, he said. One sketch showed how to reach the office of the commanding general of 5th Army Corps in Frankfurt.

Mr. Rebmann said that the West German authorities concluded that the group plans "an offensive against the infrastructure of the military machine."

The papers were taken in a police raid on a Frankfurt apartment where four alleged members of the Red Army Faction were captured.

Seven guns, several hand grenades, time fuses, radio equipment, a large amount of cash and stolen identification papers were found in the apartment, the Federal Criminal Office said.

Peres Rejects Shamir's Call For Coalition

New York Times Service

TEL AVIV — Shimon Peres, the Labor Party leader, rejected Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's proposal Tuesday that Labor join the Likud bloc in an Israeli government of national unity after the July 23 elections.

Mr. Shamir announced his intention to try to form such a government in an interview with The New York Times and again in a televised debate with Mr. Peres on Tuesday night.

During the debate, Mr. Peres emphasized that he opposed a coalition with the Likud, even if Labor won the election.

Mr. Peres, who had attributed Israel's worsening economic situation to seven years of Likud government, derided Mr. Shamir's invitation as "election propaganda."

The prime minister said his proposal to bring together "all responsible elements" stemmed from the need for a strong, united effort by all the parties to overcome the economic weaknesses that he said had plagued Israel since the nation was created in 1948.

On the eve of the 1967 war, the Likud bloc, then led by Menachem Begin, entered a government of national unity under Prime Minister Levi Eshkol of the Labor Party.

The broad coalition was preserved until Golda Meir until August 1970, when the Likud ministers resigned in protest over the cabinet's decision to appoint an Israeli representative for talks with a UN representative, Gunnar Jarring of Sweden, on Security Council Resolution 242. The resolution calls for a withdrawal of Israeli forces from territories occupied in the 1967 war.

In 1980, after he was nominated to succeed Mr. Begin as prime minister, Mr. Shamir negotiated with the Labor Party to create a unity government. Mr. Peres said Tuesday that Mr. Shamir backed out when Labor presented conditions, including talks with Jordan on the basis of Resolution 242.



PRISONER OF WAR — Hazi Shai, 30, left, an Israeli prisoner, seen with two leaders of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command at a press conference in Damascus. The Palestinian group presented three Israeli prisoners Tuesday and said that it was willing to exchange them for Palestinians held by Israel.

Beirut Names Group to Get Hostages Released

(Continued from Page 1)

phoned the French news agency Agence France-Presse in Beirut to claim responsibility for the attack on behalf of the Imam Sader Brigades.

The group, believed to be comprised of Shiite radicals, has been conducting a campaign against Libyan diplomats to protest the disappearance six years ago of Imam Sader, the spiritual head of the Lebanese Shiite community. He disappeared at the end of a visit to the Libyan capital, Tripoli.

The same group claimed credit for two separate incidents recently in which Libyan diplomats were kidnapped in West Beirut and subsequently released.

The attack on the embassy is believed to be timed to a visit to Lebanon by the Libyan foreign minister, Ali Treiki, who was scheduled to hold talks with government officials in Beirut on Wednesday.

Shiite religious leaders added their voices to those who called for the visit to be canceled. They said

the government of Lebanon can receive Libyan emissaries only if they disclose the fate of Imam Sader.

President Amin Gemayel and the cabinet met at the presidential palace in Baabda, a Christian suburb overlooking the capital. The meeting was the cabinet's first in Baabda since its formation 10 weeks ago. Previously, it convened at the presidential residence in the mountain resort of Bikfaya about 12 miles (19.37 kilometers) northeast of Beirut. Moslem ministers had refused to go to Baabda, citing security reasons.

They dropped their reservations in the past few days, after the Lebanese Army applied a security plan in and around Beirut that opened crossing points between the Moslem and Christian sectors. Mr. Karani and Minister of State Nabih Berri, both Moslems, flew to Baabda from Moslem West Beirut by helicopter, while the public works and tourism minister, Walid Jumblatt, a Druze, arrived by car.

The new committee on the hos-

Bomb Hurts 3 in French Bar

Reuters

ST-JEAN-DE-LUZ, France — A Spanish Basque refugee was injured seriously and two other persons were hurt during the night when two men on a motorcycle threw a bomb into a bar frequented by Spanish Basques in this town near the French-Spanish border, police said Wednesday. There was no claim of responsibility.

PERSONALITIES PLUS
MARY BLUME
IN THE WEEKEND SECTION
OF FRIDAY'S IHT

WORLD BRIEFS

Nigeria Refuses Diplomat Interviews

LONDON (Reuters) — Nigeria has turned down Britain's demand to interrogate several of its diplomats over the London kidnapping of a Nigerian exile found dragged in a crate bound for Lagos on July 5, diplomatic sources said Wednesday.

The sources said the refusal would undoubtedly lead to three or four members of the Nigerian High Commission, or embassy, in London being expelled from Britain.

Umaru Dikko, a former transport minister now wanted by Nigeria's new military government to stand trial for corruption, was discovered in a wooden box addressed from the high commission to the Ministry of External Affairs in Lagos. Meanwhile, a Nigerian diplomat from Lagos and three Israelis appeared in a heavily-guarded London court Wednesday accused of abducting Mr. Dikko and were remanded in custody until July 19.

France Passes Press-Ownership Law

PARIS (AP) — The Socialist majority in the National Assembly approved Tuesday a bill that would restrict the number of newspapers that can be held by any one owner.

Under the French Constitution, the measure was approved automatically when the assembly voted 246-159 against an opposition motion to censure the government over the bill, which the government had declared to be an issue of confidence.

The bill states that one person or group may own no more than three national newspapers, provided their combined circulation is less than 15 percent of the circulation of all national papers. The same limits apply to provincial papers. The bill is likely to force Robert Hersant, a newspaper magnate who is a conservative critic of the government, to sell some of his papers, which account for 40 percent of the circulation of national dailies.

Farooq Abdullah, one of Mrs. Gandhi's main critics, was dismissed from the office of chief minister July 2. Mrs. Gandhi's supporters have accused Mr. Abdullah of encouraging Sikh extremists and pro-Pakistan elements.

Israel Frees 2 More on Diverted Ferry

JERUSALEM (UPI) — Israel freed two of the remaining four passengers held since it diverted a Beirut-bound ferry last month, the International Committee of the Red Cross said Wednesday.

Michel Cagneux, head of the committee, identified the two as Ezz-Eddin Ibrahim Oweidat and Mazen Mahmoud Masri, both Lebanese citizens from Beirut. Mr. Masri, a teen-ager, comes from a Palestinian-born family and was attending boarding school in England, security sources said. No further information was available on Mr. Oweidat.

Israel is still holding two passengers for questioning about suspected involvement in anti-Israeli activities. The four were aboard the Alzur Blanco, a Cyprus-Lebanon ferry that Israeli gunboats forced to dock at the northern port of Haifa on June 29. Israel said it took the boat because of suspected "hostile activities." Lebanon accused Israel of an act of piracy.

32 Are Killed in Taiwan Mine Fire

JUIFANG, Taiwan (Reuters) — Rescue workers Wednesday rescued 18 miners and recovered the bodies of 32 miners trapped underground more than a day after a pit fire in this northern Taiwanese town, the police and hospital officials said.

A police official said 50 miners had so far been brought to the surface, but a hospital spokesman in the nearby port city of Keelung said 32 were pronounced dead on arrival and most of the 18 others were still unconscious.

A mining official said that as rescuers went deeper into the pit, they found greater concentrations of poisonous carbon monoxide gas. The police said the fire was started Tuesday by an short-circuit and spread to the pit where the miners were working at a depth of 2,000 meters (about 6,500 feet).

U.K., China Reopen Hong Kong Talks

BEIJING (UPI) — China and Britain began their 18th round of talks on the future of Hong Kong on Wednesday.

A Chinese-British working group, meanwhile, continued meeting around the clock to draft a plan for the administration of Hong Kong after 1997, the year Britain's lease expires and China regains sovereignty. Beijing has set a September deadline for arriving at a settlement of the Hong Kong issue and has repeatedly threatened to announce a unilateral decision on the colony's future if no satisfactory agreement is reached by then.

Greek Leader 'Optimistic' on U.S. Ties

ATHENS (AP) — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu on Wednesday called in the U.S. ambassador, Montague Stearns, and said he was optimistic that tensions would ease between the two countries after the United States threatened to ban the transfer of used F-5 jet fighters from Norway to Greece.

"Naturally solutions could not be found at this level but we are still optimistic that problems will be solved," Mr. Papandreu said after the meeting. Mr. Stearns said, "In certain issues our perspectives are different, but I believe we have common interests."

Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministry announced that Greece had asked the U.S. administration to resume negotiations on two Voice of America relay stations operating on a year-to-year basis in Greece. U.S. officials want an agreement that would guarantee the presence of the stations for at least 15 years. Greece's Socialist government wants to link its future to a five-year accord on U.S. military bases in Greece.

Albania Attacks Yugoslavia on Kosovo

VIENNA (Reuters) — Albania said Wednesday that the Yugoslav government was torturing and terrorizing ethnic Albanians in Kosovo province and accused it of "trying to liquidate a whole people."

"The Yugoslav government exercises blind persecution, torture and savage oppression on a whole people, proud of their history and culture," the Communist Party newspaper Zeri i Popullit was quoted as saying by the Albanian news agency ATA. The newspaper said that ethnic Albanians in Yugoslavia were being killed not because they had committed crimes but because they demanded equal rights with other Yugoslav citizens.

Yugoslav courts have sentenced more than 700 people for their part in 1981 riots or for organizing clandestine Albanian nationalist and separatist groups advocating republican status for Kosovo. More Albanians are expected to go on trial this month.

For the Record

Pope John Paul II will visit the Dominican Republic in October, the Roman Catholic Church in the Dominican Republic announced Wednesday. The pope is to preside over a reunion of the presidents of episcopal conferences from Latin America, Spain, the Philippines, the United States and Canada. John Paul visited the Dominican Republic in 1979 on his first trip to Latin America. (Reuters)

The prosecution rested its case Tuesday in the trial of John Z. De Loreau, the former automobile magnate who is charged with conspiring to distribute cocaine in 1982 when his sports car company was nearing insolvency. The defense is scheduled to call its first witness Thursday. (UPI)

Kurdish rebels will free five Europeans — three Frenchmen, a West German and an Austrian — who have been held in Iraq since December, a Kurdish leader said Wednesday. Mohammed Saleh Guma of the Kurdistan Democratic Party in Iraq said the technicians were "physically in good condition" and would be released shortly. (AP)

Spanish women who obtain abortions abroad cannot be prosecuted under the Spanish law that outlaws abortions, the Constitutional Court has ruled. The court reversed a Supreme Court decision in October that the fetus carried by a Spanish woman is "a Spanish life" and thus protected by the country's laws no matter where the abortion takes place. (UPI)

Philippine troops killed 28 Communist rebels in a mountainous northern province, the government said Wednesday. A military report disclosed that elements of the 41st Infantry Battalion battled the rebels in Kalinga Apayao province, 180 miles (288 kilometers) north of Manila. (UPI)

Correction

The caption of a photograph in the June 30 Herald Tribune showing ships docked in South Korea incorrectly said the ships were being loaded with goods. The ships were under construction.

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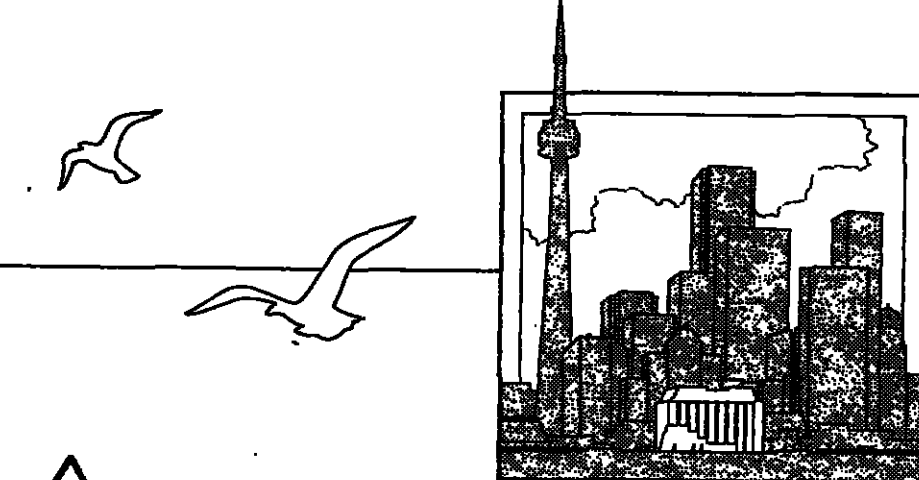
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WORLD BRIEFS

to Fund Anti-Laser Satellite

Wayne Biddle

WASHINGTON — Representative E. Brown Jr., Democrat of California, said Tuesday that he has introduced legislation to fund a program for a new satellite that could detect Soviet-based laser weapons.

Brown is the sponsor of a bill, H.R. 3085, which the House of Representatives passed last month that would authorize the construction of a new satellite program in the near future.

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President Ronald Reagan viewed the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge from an observation deck on his visit to Maryland's Eastern Shore. With him was Don Perkinson, right, of the U.S. Interior Department's Fish and Wildlife Service, the refuge manager.

Reagan Visits U.S. Wildlife Preserve To Improve Image as Conservationist

By Steven R. Weisman

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan traveled to the salt marshes and crabbing grounds of the Chesapeake Bay to claim credit for cleanup efforts in the area, but his visit provoked a new outcry among longtime critics of his environmental policies.

The president, opening a three-day series of events Tuesday aimed at bolstering his public image on the environment, visited the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge, the Dogwood Harbor fishing area and Tilghman Island, a fishing village on the eastern shore of the bay.

At Tilghman Island, where Mr. Reagan had lunch with a group of Chesapeake Bay watermen, as fishermen are called in the area, he asserted that his efforts to protect the environment were "one of the best-kept secrets" of his administration.

At Dogwood Harbor, Mr. Reagan said: "I can promise you today the federal government will do its utmost to cooperate with all concerned in a balanced and effective program to protect the bay. Conservation like this is not partisan politics, it's common sense."

However, White House officials acknowledged that Mr. Reagan's visit was designed by his re-election campaign advisers to mute some of the criticism of his environmental policies. On Wednesday, the president traveled to Theodore Roosevelt Island in the Potomac River to sign the 14th annual Environmental Quality Report. He is scheduled to address hikers and campers at Mammoth Cave National Park in Kentucky on Thursday.

The initial effect of Tuesday's trip appeared to redouble criticism from environmental groups, who accused Mr. Reagan of engaging in election-year image-making.

"I challenge Reagan's assertion that his environmental record is one of the best-kept secrets of his presidency," said Allen E. Smith, president of the Defenders of Wildlife. "It's no secret that his environmental record is bad."

William A. Turnage, executive director of the Wilderness Society, called Mr. Reagan's actions "an astonishing and ironic display" and said: "While a parade of ceremonial signings and park visits may suffice in Hollywood, it surely does not constitute an environmental policy."

Charles Fox, director of the Chesapeake Bay project for the Environmental Policy Institute, said the Reagan administration deserved praise for its Chesapeake Bay program. But he and other environmental leaders said the administration's policies were generally harmful to the nation's waterways, and its contributions were more than offset by cuts in the Environmental Protection Agency's budget.

Since taking office, Mr. Reagan has cut the agency's budget to below the levels of the Carter administration. He also has sought to relax anti-pollution regulations in the Clean Air Act and the Clean

Water Act, and has rejected requests from William D. Ruckelshaus, head of the environmental agency, to begin a program to curb acid rain.

The administration also has angered environmental groups by opening up wildlife refuges, such as the one Mr. Reagan visited Tuesday, to grazing, timbering, mining and oil drilling. This year the ban on oil-drilling was reimposed by Interior Secretary William F. Clark, reversing the policy of his predecessor, James G. Watt, who resigned last year amid criticism by environmental groups.

In addition, Anne McGill Burford, the previous environmental administrator, resigned last year, along with more than 20 aides, amid charges of mismanagement in the toxic waste cleanup program.



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Scientologist Got Millions, Ex-Aides Say

Church's Founder, Hubbard, Reportedly Diverted Funds to Foreign Banks

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES — Former officials of the Church of Scientology say they helped L. Ron Hubbard, the reclusive founder of the cult-like organization, to secretly divert more than \$100 million from the church into foreign bank accounts he controlled.

The organization, long a subject of investigation in the United States, Britain, France, Australia, South Africa, Spain and elsewhere, has maintained that Mr. Hubbard cut his ties to it in the mid-1970s, that he has received only a token consulting fee of \$35,000 annually since then and that its millions of dollars a year in revenue are being spent for charitable purposes.

But former senior officials of the church asserted in interviews that at Mr. Hubbard's direction in the 1970s and into 1982, they established a series of shell corporations to channel much of the church's resources to his overseas accounts. They said the scheme was intended to shield him from criminal and civil proceedings against the organization by creating an illusion that he was no longer connected to it.

Most of the money, they said, was on deposit in Luxembourg and Liechtenstein. In this period, Scientology began a project called the Snow White program, in which members of an elite group called the Guardian's Office were assigned to infiltrate governmental agencies in more than 30 countries to find out what investigations were going on and suppress them.

In 1981 Mr. Armstrong, a member of the organization's inner circle, said that while researching a biography of Mr. Hubbard he had discovered that much of what Mr. Hubbard had told Scientologists about his past, including assertions that he was a war hero and a nuclear physicist, was fictitious.

Mr. Armstrong and other former Scientologists, each of whom had spent at least a decade in the church, said they were willing to talk about its inner workings. They said Mr. Hubbard had deceived them so many times that they had wasted much of their lives in the organization.

Laurel Sullivan, 34, left the organization in 1981 after 15 years as a senior official. She said that from 1972 to 1981 she was in charge of a secret operation to transfer church assets to Mr. Hubbard through a "corporate shell," the Religious Research Foundation, incorporated in Liberia. She said the foundation's accounts were in Luxembourg and Liechtenstein.

When she left Scientology in 1981, she said, the foundation's assets were more than \$200 million. Mrs. Sullivan said she helped develop a plan by which Mr. Hubbard was to be paid \$55 million by a new corporation, Religious Technology Center, in exchange for the "Dianetics" trademark and copyrights to some of his books.

Kim Douglas, Mr. Hubbard's personal medical officer until she left Scientology in 1980, testified at the trial in Los Angeles that she had helped establish "14 or 15" corporations and had "couriered" hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the United States for the Church of Scientology in violation of federal laws requiring cash amounts over \$5,000 to be disclosed to Customs officials.

Government sources say the Internal Revenue Service has been investigating Mr. Hubbard's arrangements with the church for more than a year. The church is also under investigation in Florida, Canada and West Germany.

Mr. Hubbard's small group of adherents grew into thousands in the 1960's, and he established hundreds of branches in the United States and abroad, eventually commanding his empire from a ship at sea and declaring it a new religion.

In 1975, facing increasing legal attacks overseas on charges of practicing medicine without a license and being denied entry at port after port, he returned to the United States and established a new base in Clearwater, Florida, and at several points in southern California.

In June, at the end of a six-week trial in the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Judge Paul G. Breckenridge Jr. denied an effort by the church to reclaim documents from Gerald Armstrong, a former member. The judge called the group "schizophrenic and paranoid" and said that "this bizarre combination seems to be a reflection of its founder," Mr. Hubbard.

The judge added, "The evidence portrays a man who has been virtually a pathological liar when it comes to his history, background and achievements."

Mr. Hubbard, 73, could not be reached for comment. He has not been seen in public since March 1980. Since then he is said to have lived in seclusion at various places in southern California under the protection of a small group of former teen-age servants who now operate the church at his direction.

At the trial, Mr. Hubbard's lawyers maintained he had done nothing illegal. Mr. Hubbard wrote a book in 1950 called "Dianetics" that be-

came the basis for Scientology, whose principal component is a one-to-one counseling technique called "auditing."

Clients pay Scientology counseling centers as much as \$5,000 an hour to be "audited" by a therapist who uses a galvanometer that measures changes of electrical current on the surface of the client's skin, much like a lie detector, to monitor emotional responses to questions.

The goal of auditing, which can last for years, is described as increasing control over thought processes in a portion of the mind where, Scientologists assert, emotional problems and psychosomatic illnesses are born.

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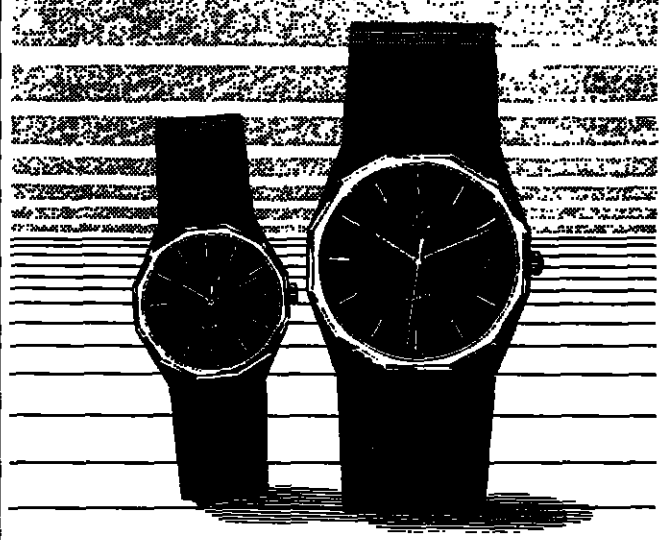
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Chinese Data Indicate Infanticide of Girls Is High, U.S. Expert Says

By Philip J. Hilts

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The number of female infants killed in China may be tens of thousands each year, according to a specialist in population statistics released by the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, comes from the first of a series of reports on the state of the population in China. The study also disclosed that 27 million people died during Mao's economic campaign, the Great Leap Forward, of the late 1950s and early 1960s.

After three decades of demographic secrecy about their population, the Chinese government has released a special edition of the official "Yearbook of Statistics," Population and Economics, which was published last year in China, reports details not of the 1982 census, the first in history by any country, but also for the first time of 1953 and 1964 censuses.

The "dramas told by these" said Ansley J. Coale, a senior University demographer reported Tuesday on the data for the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences, "are reflected in the data, Mr. Coale said, including a public health program that has raised life expectancy far above what might be expected for a country with its level of development as China."

Life expectancy is now 69 years for Chinese women and 66 for men, an increase of 20 years over the past three decades. At the same time, the fertility rate has been cut in half.

On the problem of infanticide, Mr. Coale said that the statistics show that, overall, the male-female ratio is near the norm of 106 boys to 100 girls at birth.

But the figures also show that, in rural areas, the ratio is 112 males to 100 females for third children at birth. Since about one million girls are born as third or later children, the discrepancy between the national rate of 106 boys and the reported rate of 112 indicates a loss of about 60,000 baby girls a year.

For fourth children, ratios are even higher, 115 boys to 100 girls. In some regions of China, ratios as high as 130 or more to 100 have been reported.

Mr. Coale said that it is possible that some of the missing girls may be accounted for by the Chinese practice of not reporting to authorities the births of third or later children, especially girls. The government maintains strong sanctions against families having more than one child.

Numerous articles in Chinese newspapers reporting on and condemning infanticide, however, support the likelihood that a substantial portion of the distorted ratio is caused by infanticide, he said.

The reports cite infanticide as a serious problem remaining from the "feudal" past and describe in detail the means of killing baby girls, such as keeping a water bucket near the maternity bed in which to drown girls as soon as they are born.

Also, in the official Chinese journal, infanticide is mentioned as one explanation of the unusual ratio.

The Chinese numbers also show a striking leap in the death rate in the years around 1960, coinciding with the Great Leap Forward.

The death rate was just above 20 per 1,000 people in the mid-1950s. It rose to 38 per thousand in 1960 and dropped to about 13 per thousand by 1963.

Mr. Coale said the rates meant that 27 million more people died than would have if the death rates had remained steady.

The peak in 1960 is without any doubt the result of the economic crisis that came during the Great Leap Forward," Mr. Coale said.

The economic plan was intended to modernize Chinese agriculture and industry at the same time. Mass changes were ordered in social and economic organization to achieve it.

The result, according to Mr. Coale, was that the Chinese "didn't properly collect and distribute the crops. There was a great deal of starvation."



FREEDOM — Yukio Saito, embraces his mother, Hideki, after his release from prison Wednesday in Sendai, Japan, where he had been on death row for 27 years. Mr. Saito was declared not guilty in a retrial of a 1955 murder and arson case. The court rejected the case after persistent appeals from Mr. Saito and his mother and found that the evidence against him was inadequate.

Tokyo-Seoul Relations May Turn on an Apology

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Emperor Hirohito may be making another public apology concerning Japan's militant past. What he might or might not say is a delicate issue here and in South Korea.

The situation demonstrates how, 39 years after it ended, Japan's long colonial rule in Korea continues to strain the essentially friendly relations between the two countries.

Japan's 35-year rule of Korea, from 1910 to 1945, was exceptionally harsh, with relentless attempts to eradicate Korean culture. During World War II hundreds of thousands of Koreans were forcibly taken to Japan to help alleviate manpower shortages.

Many Koreans stayed in Japan after 1945 and their children and grandchildren were born in Japan. Yet they are officially treated as aliens and are required to register and to be fingerprinted every five years. There are now about 670,000 Koreans living in Japan.

Twice in the last decade, the emperor has publicly lamented the era when Japanese troops occupied much of Asia in his name.

In 1975, on a visit to Washington, he referred to the war with the United States as "that most unfortunate war, which I deeply deplore."

Three years later, in an apparent allusion to Japanese acts of brutality in China during the 1930s, he told Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, "There was a period of unfortunate events in the long history of relations between China and Japan."

Now the South Korean president, Chun Doo Hwan, is expected to visit Tokyo in early September and his government seems to want an imperial statement mentioning Japan's occupation of Korea.

Mr. Chun, who is expected in early September, will be the first South Korean leader to make an official visit to Japan. In both countries, but especially in South Korea, it will be perceived as a visit of historical and cultural significance.

It is customary for the 83-year-old emperor of Japan to receive visiting heads of state and it would be hard for him to avoid a reference to the occupation when Mr. Chun arrives.

Under the constitution imposed on Japan by the United States after World War II, the emperor lost all

Japan Says Iran Threatens Cutback In Imports Over Decline in Oil Sales

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan's Foreign Ministry said Wednesday that Iran has threatened to cut back on purchases from Japan unless Japan buys more Iranian oil.

The statement came a day after Kuwait told Japan to stop aiding Iranian efforts in the Gulf war by buying Iranian oil.

Foreign Ministry official said the Iranian minister called a meeting of corporate and Japanese Embassy officials on June 18 and told them they should buy more oil or risk a cutback of Iranian purchases from Japan.

Four major Japanese trading houses, which had stopped buying Iranian crude oil in May because of high insurance and other costs, resumed their shipments in early July. Under a contract signed with the National Iranian Oil Corp., about five million barrels of Iranian oil would be imported to Japan, industry sources said.

On Tuesday, Jiro Aiko, the Japanese ambassador to Kuwait, was summoned and warned that "continued help by Japan to Iran endangers Tokyo's interests in the Arab world," according to Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry sources.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry said Wednesday that there was no official word from Kuwait on Mr. Aiko's meeting, but the Kuwaiti sources quoted the ambassador as saying, "Japan has not relinquished its bid to bring the war to an end, but we prefer to work without any information fanfare."

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe of Japan, who invited the foreign ministers of Iran and Iraq for separate visits this spring, has said that Japan would do its best, short of arbitration, to "create an environment for a peaceful solution" of the four-year Gulf war.

Japan, which is dependent on

imports for almost all of its oil, has a vital stake in the conflict, as two-thirds of those imports must pass through the Strait of Hormuz when leaving the Gulf.

In the first five months of 1984, Japan imported from Iran twice as much as it exported there. Imports totaled about 565 billion yen (\$1.925 billion), while exports of mainly machinery, cars and machinery products totaled about 238 billion yen, according to Ministry of International Trade and Industry figures.

Iraq Reports Bombing
Iraq said Wednesday that its forces had destroyed a large naval target near an Iranian oil field in the northeast Gulf, but the statement remained unconfirmed throughout the day. Reuters reported from Bahrain.

Iraq said that its forces destroyed on Tuesday night "a large naval target" near Iran's Bahrgan offshore oilfield, about 12 miles (19 kilometers) south of Iran's northern Gulf coast.

Britain Protests Attack
Britain officially blamed Iran on Wednesday for a rocket attack on a British tanker in the Gulf, United

Press International reported from London. In a formal protest to Tehran, Britain called the attack "totally unacceptable."

The oil tanker, British Renown, was hit by a missile in the Gulf on Tuesday. No casualties were reported among the crew, and the damage appeared to be minor.

The government has "made it clear that this deliberate, unprovoked and wholly unjustified attack is totally unacceptable," Britain's Foreign Office minister, Richard Luce, told Parliament.



U.S. Teen-Agers Face Lack of Jobs amid Dispute Over Minimum Wage

By Tom Redburn

Los Angeles Times Service

ALTIMORE — Two years ago, high school graduation, Lisa Hines went looking for a summer job. Through a job program for disadvantaged youths by the Baltimore city government, she found work as a file clerk at Hyatt Regency Hotel.

Today, Miss Hines is still working at the hotel, as an assistant to a sales manager. "I've found a career opportunity," she said.

Altmore's Blue Chip-In program found Miss Hines as part of one of the most successful programs of its kind in the United States. Launched to replace U.S. employment and training funds, which were sharply cut by the Reagan administration, Blue Chip-In has raised nearly 10 million from government and state sources since 1981 and 10 year-round and summer jobs to about 10,000 people.

Despite a variety of such government and private programs in last 20 years, unemployment among young people, particularly among black teen-agers, remains a nagging issue, although some improvement in the figures was noted last week.

In June, the economic recovery the national unemployment to 7.1 percent, from 7.5 percent last year. For black teen-agers, it fell to 10 percent, from 11.1 percent last year, a drop so surprising that Janet L. Norwood, the

commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said she needed more data to confirm it. The unemployment rate for teen-agers in June stood at 17.6 percent.

Although the teen-age unemployment rate has fluctuated slightly with economic conditions, it has generally risen since World War II and roughly doubled since 1955, when it stood at 10 percent.

Because the unemployment rate reflects joblessness only among those who are considered to be active in the labor market, overall employment of minority youths has shrunk. In 1950, for example, more than half of black males between the ages of 16 and 19 were working; today, fewer than one-fourth are.

In addition, the nation's two million unemployed youths are caught in a political cross fire that has paralyzed efforts to help them.

Conservatives are insisting that the government get out of the way and give business the opportunity it needs to employ young people. President Ronald Reagan, who has eliminated the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, once the major federal jobs program, is proposing for the second time to allow employers to hire young workers for \$2.50 an hour, 85 cents below the minimum wage, during the summer months.

On the other hand, liberals are demanding more government jobs programs.

A bill introduced by Representative Augustus F. Hawkins, Democrat of California, and Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, would authorize \$2 billion a year to guarantee summer and part-time jobs, as many as a million of them if necessary, for poor youths who sign a contract saying they will stay in school and perform adequately on the job.

But neither approach is likely to make it through Congress.

"In 1977," said Nat Semple, a vice president of the Committee for Economic Development in Washington, "when the last major legislation on youth employment was adopted, and a subminimum wage

failed by just one vote, we had pretty close to a bipartisan consensus on the issue. But today, the two sides are further apart than ever before."

In trying to explain why the employment rate for minority youths continues to decline, analysts are split over the role of the minimum wage.

While nearly all economists agree that the minimum wage, \$3.35 an hour, serves as a barrier to the employment of low-skilled youths, there is widespread disagreement over what would happen if Mr. Reagan's proposed subminimum wage, 75 percent of the minimum, were adopted for all teen-agers.

"Reducing the minimum wage," said Paul Osterman, an economist at Boston University, "is a shotgun policy which would not focus its impact upon those who need help."

Mr. Osterman contends that a subminimum wage would primarily help middle-class teen-agers find jobs in fast-food franchises, not the poor or disadvantaged.

But others see the minimum wage as the key obstacle to increasing employment among unskilled and minority youths.

"The minimum wage," said Walter Williams, a black economist at George Mason University in Virginia, "like many well-intentioned laws, spells disaster for a large segment of black, Hispanic and other disadvantaged minority groups. The way to allow people to climb the economic ladder is to stop breaking off the bottom rungs."

Those active in jobs programs are convinced that city-run programs, such as the one in Baltimore, are essential to dealing with youth unemployment. But unlike most of the liberals in Washington, they are also prepared to at least consider the administration's subminimum wage as part of a larger effort.

"If the subminimum wage would really create additional jobs, I don't know anyone who wouldn't be willing to give it a try," said Paul Schurick, special assistant to the commissioner of Housing and Community Development.

U.S. to Study Complaint Over Ariane Space Prices

Reuters

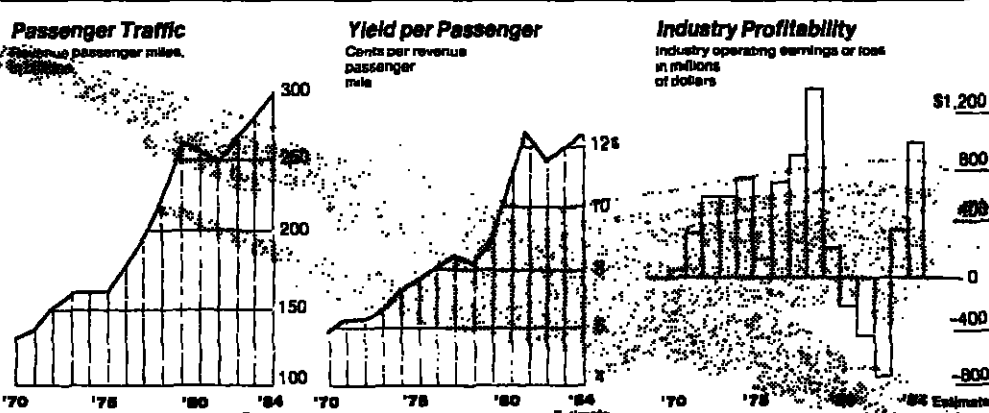
WASHINGTON — William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, will investigate charges of unfair trade practices made by a U.S. company against Ariane space, the French space consortium, a spokesman for Mr. Brock said Tuesday.

Transpace Carriers, which competes with Ariane space in launching commercial satellites, made the charges under the 1974 Trade Act. It accused Ariane space of pricing its services to U.S. customers 25 percent to 33 percent below similar services offered to its European customers. The complaint seeks an end to the alleged two-tiered pricing.

For many Koreans, the insensitivity they detect in Japan on cultural matters contributes to already strong anti-Japanese feelings.

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A New Look at Managua

There long has been a blunt and, to us, undeniable logic to the U.S. predicament in Central America. Either the United States makes an accommodation with Nicaragua's Sandinistas in the hope of stabilizing the situation in El Salvador and generally deflating the crisis in the region, or it risks a widening war in which it might have to bail out the Salvadorans with forces of its own. Until this time, however, no senior official has accepted that logic. On the contrary, the administration has denied it by, among other things, prosecuting a proxy war against the Sandinist regime.

We were, then, intrigued by John Goshko's and Joanne Orsag's report (11/7, July 9) that the question of a direct accommodation with Nicaragua has arisen and has produced sharp divisions in the administration's upper reaches. Secretary of State George Shultz, they suggest on admittedly thin evidence, may lean toward accommodation.

Mr. Shultz is the discreet type and is not likely to be broadcasting the fact he had lost confidence in the administration consensus. No matter; he and other officials have plenty of reason to ponder the question. The negotiating link with Managua that he reopened last month provides a way not simply to advance an old policy of removing the Sandinists from power but to explore a new turn.

Accommodation with the Sandinists would

be bitter medicine for the Reagan administration. Its pride would be offended, and so would its so-far guiding sense of what sound policy and U.S. honor require. The argument for taking a new look, however, is not that easing up on the Sandinists would induce them to sever their connections to Havana and Moscow and to turn toward democracy — although, importantly, the atmosphere in which such questions were treated would be transformed. The argument is that the present course is taking the United States to a dead end. Overall, its position in Central America appears to be eroding, and the erosion is pushing it toward a direct military involvement that it will be even more difficult to sustain.

Congress will be returning to Washington in two weeks to decide whether to continue funding the rebels. This seems to us just the right time for the administration and Congress to cooperate on a strategy aimed broadly at accommodation throughout the region, not at either victory or surrender, by anyone, but at accommodation, as uncertain and ragged as that would inevitably be. For this to happen, of course, Nicaragua will also have to demonstrate a readiness for a regional settlement; otherwise all bets are off.

Ronald Reagan's interesting moment in Central America is getting more interesting.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

East Timor Injustice

While visiting Indonesia this week, Secretary of State George Shultz has a chance to demonstrate U.S. evenhandedness in opposing unjust colonial wars. Everyone knows where Washington stands on Afghanistan and Cambodia, nations occupied by Communist neighbors. But Indonesia's occupation of East Timor has been passed over by three U.S. administrations with shamefully vague murmurs of the kind Americans scorn in United Nations declarations.

Indonesia has triply offended. It invaded East Timor, a former Portuguese colony, in 1975. A year later it annexed the territory. And under its administration since then, more than 100,000 Timorese, a sixth of the mostly Catholic population, are believed to have died from famine, disease and fighting. The extent of the calamity can only be estimated because Jakarta has impeded relief measures and closed the island to foreign observers.

Americans have only gradually become aware of Indonesia's assault on this poor and primitive territory. The pretext is combating Communism. The invasion began a day after President Gerald Ford and Secretary of State

Henry Kissinger visited Jakarta. Though they did not condone the attack, they failed to condemn it.

Mr. Shultz has been reminded of this persisting neglect by the bipartisan plea of 22 senators and 123 representatives. They urge him to press Indonesia to give relief organizations and other monitors unrestricted access to East Timor. Last Saturday their appeal was reinforced by an unusual admonition from Pope John Paul II.

In accepting the credentials of an Indonesian ambassador, a general, the pope broke with custom by speaking out on behalf of the East Timorese. He "earnestly recommended" respect for their human rights and said it was his "ardent wish" that relief organizations gain access to the many in need.

East Timor has as much right to self-determination as Cambodia and Afghanistan. At the minimum, its people should be rescued from starvation and brutal persecution. Saying that may not sway Indonesia's military rulers. But they need to hear it, and high-placed Americans need to say it.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Visits to the Sakharovs

What is to be made of the parallel unfirmed reports — from Moscow and London — that Andrei Sakharov is being treated with mind-altering drugs in an effort to induce him to sign a declaration that would be published in the official Soviet media? There is a tragically ample record of the Soviet use of drugs and psychiatric services for the punishment and discipline of dissidents. The record was enough to lead Soviet psychiatrists to walk out of international psychiatric circles a few years ago rather than face the music inside.

But there is no confirmation of the reports about the Soviet physicist and human rights figure, and no adequate way to evaluate them. We will not be surprised to hear the Soviet authorities citing circulation of the story to "prove" its case that Western interest in the Sakharov couple has been nothing but a tendentious political campaign from the start.

It only underlines the obvious, however, to state that an account of mind-altering drugs would not still be suspect in this case, if the Soviet government had allowed trusted wit-

nesses — family members or known friends or the Sakharovs themselves — to verify its insistence that Andrei Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner, are fine. One could have seen the advantages of such a procedure.

As it is, they are now entering yet another phase of international notoriety. Having been suspected of pushing Mr. Sakharov, and conceivably also his wife, into a hunger strike, they will now be suspected of committing a grave medical abuse. And if Mr. Sakharov does come forward at some point to offer a statement, it will be read against the backdrop of this latest story.

The Soviet authorities seem to believe there is something important to be gained by showing themselves adamant in rejecting international appeals for the Sakharovs. Actually, what they are "gaining" is a further blackening of their own reputation. If Andrei Sakharov is in the good condition that Moscow keeps saying he is, it will not hesitate to produce him and to allow him to speak for himself.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Rate Increase Harmful

Korea's economy will be seriously affected by the escalating U.S. prime rate, regarded as the standard for international lending rates. Out of \$40 billion we owe to many Western sources, some \$24 billion is subject to floating rates, rather than fixed ones. So our interest payments will be about half a billion dollars more this year. This is a serious setback to our economic development, not to mention those of heavily indebted Latin American nations.

Washington's recent actions to hike the

prime rate and bolster the U.S. dollar dampen such efforts. The United States should have allowed more leeway in this matter. The tightening-up of U.S. banking policy is a severe blow to debtor nations, most of which are developing economies relying on manufacturing exports. Barriers to imports of such goods are going up around the world. Access is becoming narrower to the American commodity market while access to the U.S. capital market is likewise becoming increasingly difficult.

— THE KOREA HERALD (Seoul).

FROM OUR JULY 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Artillery Duels Outside Teheran
TEHERAN — A force of about 1,200 Royalist troops attacked the United Nationalists at a spot 15 miles west of Teheran on July 11, but failed to dislodge them from their position. The Shah's troops, with whom were four Russian officers with eight guns, occupied a caravanserai two miles to the east of the Nationalist position. After the shelling, 200 Persian Cossacks from Shahabad galloped across the plain under the cover of the big guns and occupied a hill about half a mile to the northeast of the Nationalist position. The Cossacks kept up a heavy fire with Maxim and quick-firing guns, and the Nationalists replied with a single gun. For a time they were unable to obtain the range, but at last they managed to drop four shells upon the hill held by the Cossacks, who retired. This put an end to the fighting for the moment.

1934: Russia Punishing Thieves
MOSCOW — Large scale thefts of commodities, including bread, misappropriation of public funds and unlawful speculation are rampant throughout a large section of Soviet economy, according to press reports from various centers. Severe punishment with death as the maximum is being meted out by Soviet courts. Charged with speculation and the theft of bread in wholesale lots, five officials of a Kiev bakery were sentenced to confiscation of property and 10 years' imprisonment each. Two officials of the Moscow Construction Trust were sentenced to death for unlawful sale of nails, pig iron and other subway construction materials to a third party who in turn sold them at speculative prices. The Pravda Vostok reports that during 1933 there were 35,000 cases of embezzlement and theft in co-operative shops of Soviet Central Asia.



'No Right Side' on Central America

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Pity the presidential or congressional candidate trying to get on the right side of public opinion on a sensible U.S. policy for Central America. There is no right side that makes much sense.

That is the first conclusion you come to after reading a recent study by William M. LeoGrande, an assistant professor of political science at American University. The second conclusion is that a bad turn of events in Central America of a sort that intensified news coverage in mid-campaign could hurt Ronald Reagan badly.

Mr. LeoGrande, you should know, also serves on the Democratic Policy Staff of the U.S. Senate. So when he writes that "Central America stands as one of President Reagan's greatest potential vulnerabilities," or that the "gender gap is a grave electoral danger" for the president and that Central America "seems to aggravate it," you have to take this connection into account.

But his study, published by the Washington Office on Latin America, a nonprofit group funded by church organizations, is actually a tracking of the results from a half-dozen prominent pollsters over the first three years of the Reagan administration.

The numbers speak for themselves. What they say is that American thinking about Central America and the Caribbean in general and El Salvador in particular is not only volatile but in some ways incoherent.

One rule seems to hold: When events in Central America make headlines and the public mind is focused, opposition to the Reagan administration's approach runs pretty consistently 2-to-1 against. When things are quiet, the numbers in the "no opinion" column go up and the number of those who are critical (or supportive) go down. This applies equally to administration efforts to build popular support by talk about a communist threat. Thus the ironic effect of two such campaigns in early 1981 and early 1982 was to produce leaden seas of "large and permanent increases in the level of public opposition to administration policy," Mr. LeoGrande reports.

The implication is that the administration record in Central America is not something Republicans would be wise to bring up. Just thinking about it apparently makes people nervous. And the reason is that there is a powerful "Vietnam syndrome" at work.

That the analogy may not fit neatly does not matter. By more than 2-to-1, a majority agreed in two Harris polls last year that "U.S. involvement in El Salvador

looks too much as though it could turn out to be another Vietnam." A comparable majority, in three Gallup polls, thought it "likely" that U.S. involvement "could turn into a situation like Vietnam."

Behind these findings lies simple distrust of the Reagan administration's repeated assurances that U.S. troops will not be sent to El Salvador. The polls show overwhelming opposition to the idea of U.S. combat forces in El Salvador.

The country is more closely divided when the pollsters ask whether the United States should send troops if that was "the only way to keep (El Salvador) from being taken over by the communists." But like the idea or not, as recently as last year a clear majority thought the deployment of U.S. troops was inevitable.

So the Democrats should simply oppose the administration's approach and play on public fears? So it would appear. The polls are unanimous in saying that a majority of Americans is not only opposed to the policy in general but to all of its individual ingredients: the use of military advisers, military assistance, economic aid, covert assistance to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, and the recommendations by the National Bipartisan Commission, headed by Henry A. Kissinger, for a comprehensive, five-year, \$8-billion aid program for Central America.

But it is not quite that simple. What the LeoGrande study suggests is that without the Vietnam syndrome fear of escalation, the public would take a more positive view. Variations in the wording of the poll questions produce interesting variations in the results: When the communist threat is emphasized, support rises. Overwhelming majorities think a pro-communist government in El Salvador would be a threat of some sort to the United States. There is wide acceptance of the "domino theory," and most interviewees agree that the Soviet Union and Cuba are meddling.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Israel's Best Hope for Security Is to Withdraw From Lebanon Now

By A.R. Norton

WEST POINT, New York — For

some days now, international attention has been focused on the Lebanese government's effort to implement a bold peace plan in the third of the country under its control. Meanwhile, in southern Lebanon, time is running out for Israel. Israelis are intensely concerned — and rightly so — to insure the security of their northern border. What they do not understand is that they would probably yield more rather than less influence in southern Lebanon if they withdrew their forces.

More than two years after its invasion of southern Lebanon in June 1982, Israel is still groping for a formula that will permit it to withdraw. The security situation has steadily deteriorated as Israeli soldiers have

come to be seen by the Lebanese as an occupation force. Sniping attacks, ambushes and bombings by car and truck are still killing Israeli soldiers, and there is no letup in sight.

The Likud government clings to its position that the Israeli Army will be withdrawn only when adequate security arrangements are in place. The problem is that this could only mean the establishment of effective proxy forces under Israeli control — and so far the Israelis have been unable to work out such arrangements.

Meanwhile, Israelis are increasingly disenchanted with their country's most unpopular war, and the opposition Labor Party has promised that if it wins the elections on July 23 it will

fix a date — six to eight months away — for the withdrawal from Lebanon. It remains to be seen whether Israeli voters will give Labor the opportunity to execute a timely withdrawal. But if Israel does not extricate its forces soon, it may well discover that it has made so many enemies that it can no longer afford to withdraw.

About 60 percent of the Lebanese living in the southern part of the country are Shiite Muslims, who have been responsible for many of the recent attacks on Israeli forces. The awful irony is that they were once Israel's tacit allies. In the early stages of the civil war, in 1975-76, the Shiites were aligned with the Palestinian guerrillas based in southern

Lebanon, but by the end of the 1970s they were actively resisting the Palestinian presence. Palestine Liberation Organization forces and the Shiite militia known as Amal fought several battles in the months preceding the invasion in 1982, and the Shiite community was greatly relieved when the Israeli Army expelled the PLO from the area.

That is when the problems started. Many Lebanese, including the Shiites, expected the Israeli Army to do the dirty work and then leave. Israel and the people of southern Lebanon shared a common interest in insuring that the status quo ante would not be restored, and the Shiites expected to work out a tacit arrangement for

sharing the burden of peacekeeping.

Unfortunately, however, Israel wanted more. Summer 1982 was a time of great hubris: The Israelis would not settle for tacit understandings with the Lebanese, insisting instead on explicit and therefore humiliating arrangements. As much as the leaders of the Shiite community were pleased by the expulsion of the PLO, they were not about to jeopardize their leadership by publicly collaborating with the invaders. So Israel began casting about for more malleable clients.

In the past two years, the Israelis have encouraged the formation of a variety of local networks, including the National Guard for the Villages of the South, the United South Assembly and the Shiite Brigade. In each case, the Israelis searched in vain for reputable Lebanese leaders. Their skillful and not so skillful coercion sometimes provided a few recruits, but in the end each of these efforts foundered.

At the moment, Israel's hopes lie with retired General Antoine Lahad, the commander of the South Lebanon Army, a predominantly Christian force that may number 2,000 men. General Lahad claims that he will need two years to field an effective force — one that could replace Israeli soldiers in the south. The problem is that most southern Lebanese see his army as an Israeli puppet.

Meanwhile, by keeping its own forces in Lebanon, Israel has only increased the threat on its border. In fact, Israel's best hope for security would be to withdraw its forces now, despite the seeming risk. Very few Lebanese have any desire to see a return of the PLO, and there is good reason to believe that responsible local leaders would make sure that Israel is not given a pretext to attack Lebanon again. It should not be hard for Israelis to understand that sometimes boldness is the safest and most enlightened course.

The writer is associate professor of comparative politics at the U.S. Military Academy. He contributed this commentary to The New York Times.

Euromissile Issue Is Key to Holding of Talks

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Leonid Brezhnev

met six times with three U.S. presidents; three times with Richard Nixon, twice with Gerald Ford and once with Jimmy Carter. Ronald Reagan has already outlived two Soviet presidents (Brezhnev and Yuri Andropov) without meeting either.

Will he outlive his third Soviet counterpart without conferring with him at least once, or did President Konstantin Chernenko make his proposal for talks on space weapons as an indication that he finally accepted Mr. Reagan's often repeated offer to hold a dialogue?

The Soviet initiative was a clever move, aimed at allowing the Soviet Union to forgo out of its fortresses and refurbish its image as a noble and peaceful superpower.

Moscow's objectives in offering to talk — after having maintained a hard and defensive line for months — are many. Far from providing political aid to Mr. Reagan, whose re-election seems certain, Moscow will try to make more trouble for him and to make the most of the fact that the militarization of space has been seriously

criticized in the United States, and not only by Democrats.

At the same time, Moscow also would like to throw a monkey wrench into the fairly smooth relations between Western Europe and the United States. This is a plausible maneuver since Europe, and France in particular, as François Mitterrand recently declared in Moscow, is opposed to armed competition in space. Such competition would remove any remaining credibility from the French nuclear deterrent force.

But above all, Moscow wants to freeze a situation in a field in which the Soviet Union currently has a lead over the United States. The Kremlin knows that its technological backwardness and the paralyzing drawback of its ponderous bureaucracy would cause it to lose any competition in this area, which already has taxed its technology and finances to the limit. Any competition to place weapons in space would require Moscow to make an extraordinary effort and to mobilize its full capacity. The Kremlin would like to avoid or delay

this effort as long as its major domestic political and economic problems have not been resolved.

And by linking any talks on space weapons to the resumption by the Russians of negotiations on the limitation of Euromissiles and strategic weapons, Washington has changed the basic tenets of the situation. The Kremlin's response to the White House was poor. Because the Politburo has not yet fully worked out its decision-making process and Mr. Chernenko's role as paramount leader is not yet undisputed, the Soviet leadership has found itself embarrassed and forced to reject an idea that it itself had suggested.

The Kremlin's problem is evident. If it accepted the U.S. version, it would mean shooting down its key argument, the one on which the Kremlin's entire diplomatic has been based since Moscow broke off the Geneva talks: that a withdrawal of NATO missiles from Europe is the precondition for any and all negotiations on nuclear weapons.

If it accepted the U.S. proposal,

Moscow would feel that this would be a repeat of the Helsinki talks, but with the roles reversed. In 1975, Moscow made a number of illusory concessions over human rights in exchange for confirmation by the West of the territorial status quo created at Yalta in 1945.

This year, the Kremlin believes that in exchange for a few concessions (that Moscow feels would be illusory) in the area of space weapons, the Kremlin would have to accept the status quo, that is, the deployment of Euromissiles in Europe, and that it would give up the great political advantage that it believed it could maintain by keeping Western Europe without defenses under the threat of its SS-20 missiles.

Anything is possible, of course, but it is certain that this is not the status quo that Moscow has been seeking in Europe or in space.

Mr. Reagan has declared many times that "our door is open." He may as well shut it. For the time being, no one in the Kremlin is willing to walk through it.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Eurovoter: How Banal?

Joseph Kraft, in his opinion column "Eurovoters: A Symptom of Sickness" (June 21), says the idea of a united Europe is so banal only 57 percent voted in the election [to the European Parliament].

Are we then to make a similar interpretation of the results of the 1980 U.S. presidential election where only 54 percent voted, or better yet, and more comparable, the 1982 congressional elections, which netted only 48.5 percent of Americans eligible to vote?

Perhaps Mr. Kraft sees a United States of America as a bit outdated.

ANDREW G. HYDE
London.

Iraq's View of the War

In response to "Diplomacy Is the Key to Ending Gulf War" (June 27) by Robert C. Johanson:

The column justifies — implicitly — Iran's bombing of Kuwait and Saudi tankers outside the area of military operations by claiming that this bombing is a response to Iraqi attacks. This is not true. The whole world knows that it is Iran who bars Iraq from exercising its legitimate rights in its territorial waters and ports overlooking the Gulf, thus preventing it from exporting its oil. And while Iraq has accepted UN Security Council Resolution No. 540 regarding the cessation of all military operations in the Gulf area and the respect

of the freedom of navigation by all parties in the area, Iran has rejected the same resolution, as it has rejected all other international resolutions.

The writer pretends that Iraq, like Iran, wants to continue the war, whereas every objective observer knows beyond all doubt that Iraq has agreed to every resolution calling for a stop to the fighting and the establishment of peace, and has positively responded to all the initiatives from Arab, Islamic and nonaligned parties in this respect. Iran rejects all such resolutions and initiatives, insisting on war, and its leaders declare that they are preparing new offensives against Iraq, with the aim of "bringing down Saddam [Hussein]" and "establishing Islamic rule" in Iraq.

What is more, instead of inviting international pressures against Iran in the fields of oil purchases and arms sales until it accepts peace and abides by the rules of peaceful neighborliness, it puts Iraq in the dock and incites everybody to do the bidding of Iran against it.

AZIZ AL-HAJ ALI HAIDAR
Ambassador of Iraq to UNESCO,
Paris.

Defending Nantes

Regarding "Lennon: The Tour de France Is His Birthday Party" (June 25) by Samuel Abt:

Greg Lemond, the American bicycle racer, refers to Nantes, France, as being "totally French" and without a

McDonald's. While Nantes is not Paris, it is not as provincial as it is made out to be in these comments. Within the last year a McDonald's has opened in downtown Nantes. It is doing a vast business. Even peanut butter can be purchased in Nantes!

CHARLES R. CHITTELL
Bowling Green, Ohio.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

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SCIENCE

Progress on Artificial Gills for People

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Artificial gills for humans, a dream of swimmers from time immemorial, seem to be on the horizon.

With an experimental device called a Hemospunge, researchers say, it may ultimately be possible for divers to stay under water for days, extracting an essentially inexhaustible supply of oxygen from the water around them.

The Hemospunge is also being studied for possible use in supplying oxygen to submarines, to sea floor communities of as many as 150 people, to submerged gasoline engines and for a wide range of commercial uses. A medical application might provide oxygen-enriched air to emphysema sufferers.

The Hemospunge may also be used to extract oxygen from foods or beverages to increase shelf life. The Hemospunge has been under development for several years with support from the Office of

Naval Research. Dr. Eli D. Schnell of ONR said the U.S. Navy would be "absolutely ecstatic" if a system could be developed to enable submariners to derive oxygen from sea water. But that, he said, seems a long way off.

Two years ago the navy was discouraged by tests indicating the need for very high flows of water through the system and more efficient oxygen extraction than was then available.

Since then further progress has been made at the Duke University Marine Laboratory in Beaufort, North Carolina, where the Hemospunge was developed by Joseph and Celia Bonaventura. It originally consisted of a special type of polyurethane, like that in seat cushions, impregnated with hemoglobin similar to the kind in human blood.

Hemoglobin absorbs oxygen in the lungs and delivers it throughout the body via the bloodstream.

A test version of the latest Hemospunge design uses heme, the active ingredient of hemoglobin,

affixed to a substance other than polyurethane. The nature of that substance is not being disclosed pending issuing of a patent, but a variety of pulverized ceramics and polymers that would provide large, heme-enriched surface areas have been considered.

The test version is designed to produce one-fourth of a liter of oxygen per minute. According to Stephen Porter, an experimental diver at Duke's F.G. Hall Laboratory for Environmental Research in Durham, North Carolina, where design of a Hemospunge diving unit is being studied, a working diver requires a supply of about two liters per minute.

Last year Aquanautics Corp. of San Francisco and Duke formed a partnership to obtain patents and explore commercial Hemospunge applications. Investigation of its use with underwater engines has been undertaken by Makai Ocean Engineering Inc. of Hawaii.

According to Claude Ganz, chairman of Aquanautics, the goal of the current testing at Makai is to see whether diesel engines can operate under water with oxygen from a tank. If this proved feasible, the research group at Duke would provide an oxygen-extracting system based on the Hemospunge.

More than a decade ago the Bonaventuras, with navy support, began exploring ways to mimic the fish gill. Whereas the human respiratory system transfers oxygen from a gaseous mixture (the air) to a liquid (the bloodstream), the gill transfers oxygen dissolved in one liquid (water) to hemoglobin in another one (the fish's blood).

It appeared possible that porous material permeated with fish hemoglobin might extract oxygen from water and hold it until stimulated in some way to discharge the gas. In 1976 the Bonaventuras learned of a spongy polyurethane that absorbed water.

If water could thus become in-

corporated into the sponge, might this also be true of blood and its constituent hemoglobin? Mr. Bonaventura drew some of his own blood and proved that to be the case.

The next problem was to find an efficient way to free the oxygen once it had been absorbed. Under suitable conditions the absorbed oxygen can be freed by electric shock, by increasing the acidity of the water or by lowering the percentage of free oxygen in the water enveloping the sponge, as by adding nitrogen.

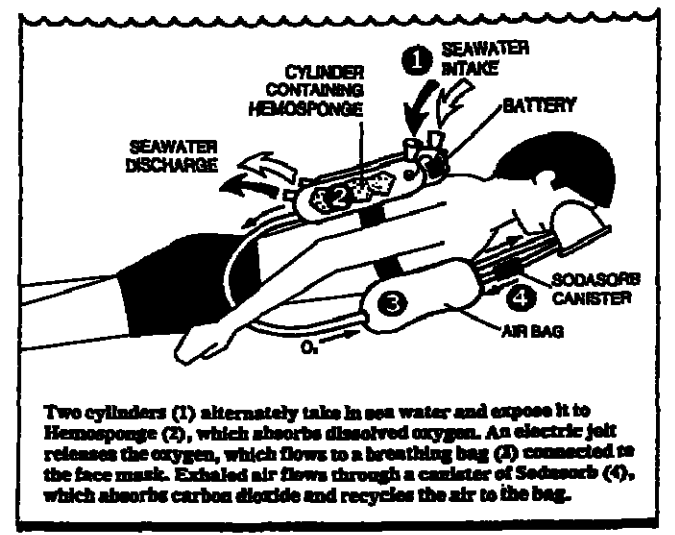
It turned out, however, that fish hemoglobin is not only an efficient scavenger of oxygen, but it also holds on to it so stubbornly that little can be extracted.

The Duke group tested other hemoglobins that do not bind strongly to oxygen, such as that in sheep blood. The current test uses pure heme.

"It appears possible," the Duke group said in a recent report, "that a synthetic heme or heme analogue can be developed that will meet the system's requirements. These compounds, vastly simpler than hemoglobin, could be bound on ceramic or polymeric supports."

A diver to be supplied with oxygen from seawater would presumably carry a backpack with twin Hemospunge tanks. One would discharge oxygen into a breathing bag mounted on the chest while the other was being recharged with oxygen from the sea.

The diver's exhaled air would be scrubbed of its carbon dioxide as it passed through a canister on its way back to the breathing bag. A battery-operated motor might be needed to circulate the water. The breathing bag would provide so much buoyancy that the submerged weight of the unit would probably be negligible. How cumbersome and costly it might be, however, remains to be determined.



Two cylinders (1) alternately take in sea water and expose it to Hemospunge (2), which absorbs dissolved oxygen. An electric felt releases the oxygen, which flows to a breathing bag (3) connected to the face mask. Exhaled air flows through a canister of soda can (4), which absorbs carbon dioxide and recycles the air to the bag.

The New York Times

IN BRIEF

Laboratory Produces Element 108

NEW YORK (NYT) — Researchers in West Germany have for the first time produced element 108, according to the CERN Courier, the journal of the European Laboratory for Particle Physics in Geneva.

Since 1961 the same laboratory, operated by the Society for Heavy Ion Research at Darmstadt, has also reported finding elements 107 and 109. But the test was not considered definitive.

Element 108 was synthesized briefly by firing a beam of iron 58 nuclei at a target of lead 208. Its half-life, the time for half of it to decay radioactively, was estimated at two-thousandths of a second. In the periodic table of elements, number 108 would fall into the group with ruthenium and osmium. The heaviest element that occurs naturally in significant quantities is number 92, uranium.

Artificial Heart Is Developed

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — An electric partial artificial heart has been developed by a team of scientists at the University of California, San Francisco, and the University of Utah Medical Center in 1982 — are useful only on a short-term basis, according to Michael Szycher, vice president of research at Thermedics Inc. of Woburn, Massachusetts. Dr. Clark was tethered to a power unit for 112 days before he died.

The Thermedics unit is an advanced version of blood pumps that have been used on a temporary basis to assist the natural heart while it regains strength after surgery. The unit being developed allows the patient complete mobility, Thermedics said. It is powered with a miniature battery pack attached to a belt, which can be removed for four to six hours.

The Tourist Age at La Brea Tar Pits

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Four years after their last dig at the La Brea Tar Pits, paleontologists again are slogging through the Ice Age graveyard, where the first saber-toothed tiger bone was found in 1875. But some believe the new effort is more for show than for science.

"I'm sorry if my attitude doesn't seem right," Antonia Tejada-Flores, a researcher, said. "But we're not doing this for science, we're doing it for the tourists." Four years ago, she said, paleontologists who had been working the site since 1969 were laid off. "Suddenly," she said, "two of us are back, along with some volunteers, but only for two months. Kind of a tourist thing, isn't it?"

The new dig coincides with the 1984 Olympic Games, which are expected to bring nearly a million tourists to Los Angeles.

Ancient Greek Route Preserved

ATHENS (AP) — Responding to objections from scholars, Athens city planners have modified a plan to build a modern highway along the Sacred Way, a road once traveled by pilgrims to a fertility festival known as the Eleusian Mysteries. But the scholars contend the modifications are not enough. They say monuments from the fifth century B.C. may disappear during five years of construction work along the Sacred Way.

The government had planned to turn the existing two-lane road that follows the Sacred Way into a highway that would route traffic away from Athens' congested center. Under the revised scheme, the Sacred Way will carry heavy traffic for only two years until new overpasses are built, and no deep digging will be done without archaeologists' approval.

The Sacred Way, once lined with the tombs of rich Athenian families and shrines to gods and heroes, has never been fully excavated. The 14-mile (22 kilometer) Sacred Way ran west from the Acropolis to Eleusis, where fertility rites took place in spring.

Tetracycline Discovered in Mummies

BOULDER, Colorado (AP) — University of Colorado scientists have discovered evidence of a modern antibiotic, tetracycline, in Nubian mummies more than 1,000 years old, but they believe it was produced naturally.

The discovery of tetracycline in the mummies, which were preserved by a dry climate of the Sahara Desert near the Nile River in Egypt, startled researchers because it was believed that the antibiotic could be produced only in a laboratory. The Nubian kingdom existed from ancient times through the 14th century in Egypt and Sudan.

Further investigation showed that tetracycline is naturally produced by bacteria found in the local soil and grows in grain kept in underground storage, the researchers said. Eating spoiled grain could account for the drug's presence in ancient bones, said Dennis Van Gerven, an anthropologist.

Engine Seen as Pollution Reducer

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — A versatile thermal engine is ready for production by a Dutch group, which believes it has great potential in pollution reduction and resource conservation.

The motor uses various types of fuel and is quiet, efficient and economical, industry sources say. Robert Stirling, a Scottish engineer, invented it in the early 1800s when it was used to pump water from mines. It was an unwieldy machine and was superseded by the four-stroke internal combustion engine.

The new engine can run on solid or liquid fuels or gas and can be adapted for solar energy, said Frans Van Erp, director of Stirling Motors Europe, the company set up in May to start production in the Netherlands. Commercial production of the engine is planned for 1986 in the Netherlands and the United States.

Snail Darter Is Merely Threatened

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The snail darter, a tiny brown fish that aided a major U.S. dam project and became part of the national vocabulary, soon will be downgraded from endangered to threatened, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service announced in the Federal Register at effective Aug. 8, the snail darter will no longer be listed as endangered.

The three-inch perch stalled the Tennessee Valley Authority's Tellico dam for two years before Senator Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, a Republican leader, and other Tennessee politicians pushed a measure through Congress in 1979 that allowed the utility to complete the \$137-million project. The politicians, noting that TVA biologists had successfully transplanted the darter, won an exemption to the Endangered Species Act to allow the dam's completion.

Retinal Disease Yielding To New Optical Devices

By Robert Trumbull
New York Times Service

HONOLULU — An estimated 10 million Americans are victims of macular degeneration, an incurable, progressive retinal disorder that is a leading cause of blindness. Most have received the same distressing message from eye specialists: "Nothing can be done."

The doctors' message meant the prospect of a lifelong struggle with an inability to distinguish fine detail, which is required for such routine tasks as reading or even recognizing faces a few feet away.

But the outlook changed dramatically at the recent convention of the American Optometric Association here, where Dr. Paul B. Freeman of Pittsburgh reported that advanced optical aids and special viewing techniques can help 90 to 95 percent of those with macular degeneration.

Dr. Freeman demonstrated how a combination of good lighting, high-powered lenses over ordinary glasses and off-center viewing could enable someone to read letters smaller than standard newspaper type at arm's length, with an eye that even with corrective lenses had been unable to see the big E on an ophthalmologist's chart.

Those with macular degeneration may become "blind in the legal sense," Dr. Freeman said, but will never completely lose vision because good peripheral or side vision remains.

Although it is a progressive disorder that can be detected early in routine optical examinations, most people become aware of the condition only when it has gone beyond the stage at which its advance can be arrested, in some cases.

According to statistics collected by the American Optometric Association, at least 10 million Americans, including 14 percent of those over 65, are afflicted by macular degeneration. Most victims are over 55.

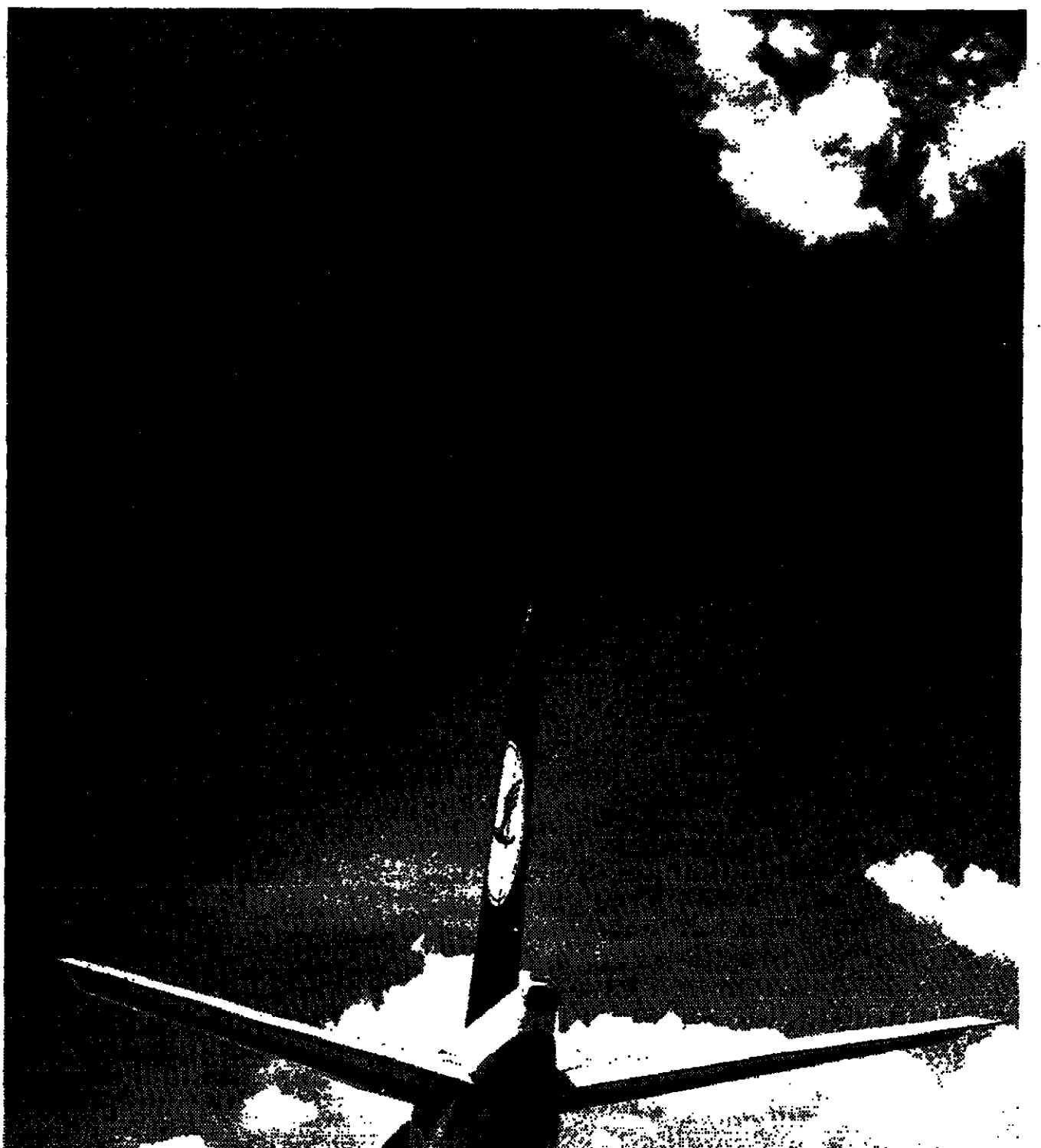
Because of defective central vision, those with macular degeneration may see only part of an object or a scene at one time. For instance, newspaper headlines or theater marquees unfold word by word, or even letter by letter, like a computer readout flashed on a television screen, as the gaze moves from left to right. The brain may supply missing letters in familiar words, but it cannot fill in the visual blanks in strange combinations, such as foreign names, and it is easy to miss the last digit or two when looking up a telephone number. When digits are repeated in a sequence of figures, they waiver or merge, making it difficult to distinguish between, say, 500 and 5,000. Specialists like Dr. Freeman concentrate on enhancing the good peripheral vision.

Prescriptive devices commonly found effective include microscopes mounted in spectacle frames for reading and other close work, tiny telescopes inserted into conventional spectacle lenses for distance viewing and telescopic lenses for typing and working with video display terminals.

Giving the patient 20/20, or normal, vision is not necessarily the objective of these devices. The purpose of the aids is to "make the patient see functionally," Dr. Freeman said.

"I would personally recommend Lufthansa to anyone."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



Lufthansa
German Airlines

Singapore's Own 'Silicon Valley'

By Kenneth L. Whiting
The Associated Press

SINGAPORE — The Science Park here is aiming to become Singapore's version of California's Silicon Valley, complete with microcomputers and robots — and high-tech mushrooms.

Everbloom Mushroom Co. has leased five other companies that have leased space in the 300-acre (20-hectare) research and development center, still under construction near the National University at Kent Ridge. Everbloom was founded by K. K. Tan, a biochemist who figured out how to shorten the growing period of shiitake mushrooms from six months to two.

The park is operated by the government's Economic Development Board. It is part of Singapore's drive toward a high-technology industry, the development of an area like Route 128 around Boston or Silicon Valley.

A special admissions committee screens prospective tenants, all of whom are expected to concentrate in research and development.

"You can say that all industrial and scientific R&D activities are welcome with the exception of those which are pollutive or land intensive," an Economic Development Board spokesman said.

Everbloom and the five others are in or about to move into six of

the 12 "starter units," buildings rented to companies that are too small to build their own laboratories or offices.

The others are Robin Electronic Investment Ltd., Scientech-Intraco Automation Ltd., Plantek International, Seagate Technology and Robot Leasing and Consultancy.

The drive to computerize this nation of 2.5 million people began in 1980 with the aim of creating a fully computerized society in 1990.

"We have to automate and computerize and later to use robots," Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said

when the drive began. "We must break through to a higher level of technology and achieve the competence to work that technology. Then we shall ensure security in a competitive world."

The anchor tenant at the Science Park is to be the Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research.

The institute will be a bridge between industry and universities. It provides product standardization, materials testing, quality control, industrial research and consulting services.

CABARET

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON

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| AT&T | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GE | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
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| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Dow Jones Averages | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Change | 1/2 | 3/4 | 1/8 | 1/16 |
| Indus | 1127 1/2 | 1127 1/2 | 1127 1/4 | 1127 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trans | 471 1/2 | 471 1/2 | 471 1/4 | 471 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Comp | 324 1/2 | 324 1/2 | 324 1/4 | 324 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| NYSE Index | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Change | 1/2 | 3/4 | 1/8 | 1/16 |
| Composite | 1127 1/2 | 1127 1/2 | 1127 1/4 | 1127 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indus | 471 1/2 | 471 1/2 | 471 1/4 | 471 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trans | 324 1/2 | 324 1/2 | 324 1/4 | 324 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Comp | 1127 1/2 | 1127 1/2 | 1127 1/4 | 1127 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| NYSE Closing | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Vol. | 3 P.M. | 7:15 P.M. | Prev. 3 P.M. | Prev. 7:15 P.M. | Prev. consolidated | Prev. 7:15 P.M. | Prev. 7:15 P.M. | Prev. 7:15 P.M. | Prev. 7:15 P.M. |
| Vol. | 1127 1/2 | 1127 1/2 | 1127 1/4 | 1127 1/4 | 1127 1/4 | 1127 1/4 | 1127 1/4 | 1127 1/4 | 1127 1/4 |
| Vol. | 471 1/2 | 471 1/2 | 471 1/4 | 471 1/4 | 471 1/4 | 471 1/4 | 471 1/4 | 471 1/4 | 471 1/4 |
| Vol. | 324 1/2 | 324 1/2 | 324 1/4 | 324 1/4 | 324 1/4 | 324 1/4 | 324 1/4 | 324 1/4 | 324 1/4 |

| AMEX Diaries | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Change | 1/2 | 3/4 | 1/8 | 1/16 |
| Indus | 1127 1/2 | 1127 1/2 | 1127 1/4 | 1127 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trans | 471 1/2 | 471 1/2 | 471 1/4 | 471 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Comp | 324 1/2 | 324 1/2 | 324 1/4 | 324 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| NASDAQ Index | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Change | 1/2 | 3/4 | 1/8 | 1/16 |
| Indus | 1127 1/2 | 1127 1/2 | 1127 1/4 | 1127 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trans | 471 1/2 | 471 1/2 | 471 1/4 | 471 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Comp | 324 1/2 | 324 1/2 | 324 1/4 | 324 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| AMEX Most Actives | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-----|-----|-----|
| Symbol | Vol. | High | Low | Open | Close | Change | 1/2 | 3/4 | 1/8 |
| IBM | 1,000,000 | 112 1/2 | 112 1/4 | 112 1/4 | 112 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AT&T | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GE | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Wk High Low Close

| Symbol | Vol. | High | Low | Open | Close | Change | 1/2 | 3/4 | 1/8 |
|--------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-----|-----|-----|
| IBM | 1,000,000 | 112 1/2 | 112 1/4 | 112 1/4 | 112 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AT&T | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GE | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Prices Plummet on the NYSE

United Press International

NEW YORK — With investors finding little reason to move decisively, prices on the New York Stock Exchange headed sharply and broadly lower Wednesday in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which surrendered 7.17 Tuesday, was down 16.79 points to 1,110.09 minutes before the market closed. The Dow gained 11.48 Monday in a last hour surge.

Declines led advances 953-454 among the 1,855 issues traded.

Volume in the first five hours of trading amounted to about 67.5 million shares, up from 62.8 million in the corresponding period Tuesday.

Analysts said the stock market is in the summer doldrums and that specific issues were responding to particular news involving them alone. There was little overall trend.

Second-quarter earnings reports were coming out and influencing individual stocks, depending on the results. Historically, it has been difficult to spot an overall market trend during the reporting period.

"Portfolio managers are on vacation and thus nothing much can happen until they return," said Marvin Katz of Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. But Mr. Katz said he thought the market "has seen its lows for the year and is waiting for something to kick off a big rally."

The bond market, which has set the pace for stocks much of the year, moved higher after a pause Tuesday. Federal funds rates, which banks charge one another for overnight loans, traded at a high 11 1/4 percent, about the same as Tuesday.

There was speculation the Federal Reserve would report a \$2-billion decrease in the nation's money supply Thursday. But analysts still believe the Fed will raise its discount rate because of huge borrowing demands.

ITT, which slashed its dividend to 25 cents a share from 69 cents, was sharply lower in heavy trading. ITT projected sharply lower second-quarter earnings.

Petroleum was active and slightly lower with a block of 1,000,000 shares at 19 1/4. The FTC asked Texas Eastern for more information about its bid for Petroleum.

Financial Corp. of America was sharply lower following a block of 350,000 shares at 9 1/4.

Merck was sharply lower. The stock plunged 4 1/2 Tuesday after a Bear Stearns analyst warned Merck's earnings could be hurt from newly licensed competition for its Aldomet drug to combat high blood pressure.

Among the other drugs issues, American Home Products, Upjohn and G.D. Searle were active and sharply lower on investor concerns about potential price cutting wars.

AT&T was active. AT&T froze the salary structure of 14,000 management-level employees. IBM was off 3/4 to 106 1/4.

Watkins-Johnson skidded. Prudential-Bache Securities lowered its recommendation on the stock.

AMP Inc. was lower. Merrill Lynch lowered its earnings estimates for the company.

Brush Wellman, which reached a 52-week high Tuesday, was sharply lower. Merrill Lynch revised its recommendation on the stock.

General Motors was active.

| Symbol | Vol. | High | Low | Open | Close | Change | 1/2 | 3/4 | 1/8 |
|--------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-----|-----|-----|
| IBM | 1,000,000 | 112 1/2 | 112 1/4 | 112 1/4 | 112 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AT&T | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GE | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

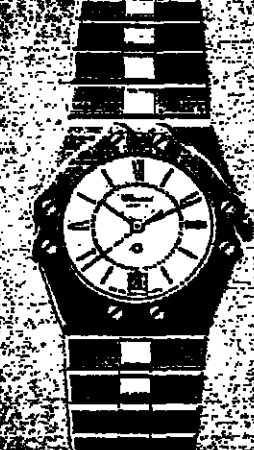
12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Wk High Low Close

| Symbol | Vol. | High | Low | Open | Close | Change | 1/2 | 3/4 | 1/8 |
|--------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-----|-----|-----|
| IBM | 1,000,000 | 112 1/2 | 112 1/4 | 112 1/4 | 112 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AT&T | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GE | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Wk High Low Close

| Symbol | Vol. | High | Low | Open | Close | Change | 1/2 | 3/4 | 1/8 |
|--------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-----|-----|-----|
| IBM | 1,000,000 | 112 1/2 | 112 1/4 | 112 1/4 | 112 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AT&T | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GE | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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| Symbol | Vol. | High | Low | Open | Close | Change | 1/2 | 3/4 | 1/8 |
|--------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-----|-----|-----|
| IBM | 1,000,000 | 112 1/2 | 112 1/4 | 112 1/4 | 112 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AT&T | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GE | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMER | 1,000,000 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

(Continued on Page 10)

سكنا من الامل

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

ITT Cuts Dividend, Says Profit to Fall

By Doris Byron Fuller
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — ITT Corp., the huge conglomerate, slashed its dividend by more than 60 percent and said that second-quarter earnings would be down about 50 percent from a year ago.

Trading in ITT shares was suspended on the New York Stock Exchange Wednesday because of an imbalance of orders, Reuters reported. When trading reopened, ITT shares were quoted at \$21.50, down \$9.50.

ITT is the parent of companies with products as diverse as Wonder Bread, Hartford Fire Insurance Co. and sophisticated telecommunications equipment.

The dividend reduction was described Tuesday as a fundamental change aimed at making the company's dividend policy more consistent with the high-technology field.

The drop in earnings was blamed primarily on Hartford Fire, its insurance subsidiary.

Rand V. Araskog, ITT chairman and chief executive officer, said that the board, which met here Tuesday, concluded that the company should maintain its current \$2-billion annual investment in high-technology products and services while continuing to reduce its debt-to-equity ratio, staying open to new business opportunities and keeping the current financial structure of Hartford Fire.

The quarterly dividend is to drop from 69 cents to 25 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Aug. 9.

Victor Kruger, vice president in telecommunications industry service at Dataquest Inc., a San Jose, California, research company, said

small dividends are common in the fiercely competitive, costly high-technology business — but he noted that ITT is not basically a high-tech company.

In ITT's case, he said, high-technology represents only 27 percent of the company's business, a share that has been declining in recent years.

In 1980, high-tech sales accounted for 33 percent of the company's revenue, Mr. Kruger said.

In a separate announcement Tuesday, ITT said second-quarter profit would be about half what it was a year earlier, when the company earned \$151.6 million.

Mr. Araskog said that revenue for the full year is expected to exceed the 1983's \$14.16 billion by about 10 percent, but earnings are not expected to equal the \$4.50 a share of last year.

AT&T to Freeze Executive Pay

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said that it is freezing the salaries of thousands of management employees through 1985.

This will save an estimated \$184 million in 1985, AT&T's chairman, Charles L. Brown, said Tuesday. The freeze will only affect the top classification levels, which include about half of the 114,000 management employees. Management pay begins at \$20,000 and ranges up to the chairman's \$768,500.

Mr. Brown said employees must face the change in AT&T from a regulated telephone company to one that conducts many lines of business.

U.S. Bank Regulators Urge New Rules for Banks' Capital

By Kenneth B. Noble
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Federal banking regulators have proposed new rules that could make about 700 of the nation's 15,000 commercial banks raise hundreds of millions of dollars in new capital.

If the rules are made final, they would require banks, for the first time, to maintain a ratio of primary capital to assets of 5.5 percent.

The action is in response to congressional concern about the stability of banks with large outstanding loans to underdeveloped countries that are having trouble repaying them.

During last year's debate in Congress about increasing the U.S. subscription to the International Monetary Fund, there was criticism that U.S. banks were being rescued without being held to a high standard of prudent management.

When Congress appropriated the money for the IMF in November, it directed banking regulators to impose minimum capital standards on the banks they regulate.

A bank's primary capital includes money or some types of securities that have been invested by shareholders. These resources are considered a cushion that protects depositors if loans go bad.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. proposed the new regulations on Monday.

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency has said it also intends to propose similar rules for national banks but has not yet done so.

The Federal Reserve Board is considering similar requirements.

As proposed, the three federal banking agencies would be given discretion in setting dates for individual banks to comply with the new standards. In any case, 96 percent of the country's commercial banks are said to be already in

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COMPANY NOTES

Bank Indonesia said group consolidated profit last year was \$77.9 million (francs \$43.6 million), virtually unchanged from 1982's result of \$77.5 million. Group consolidated total assets rose 15 percent to 211.5 billion francs at the end of 1983 from 183.2 billion a year earlier.

British Caledonian Airways plans to begin flying the London-New York route next May. B-Cal already holds a dormant license to fly between Gatwick and New York's John F. Kennedy airport. A British and U.S. government memorandum of 1982 restricted new air services on gateway airports, but the airline said that it expects the moratorium to be lifted next April.

Continental Illinois Corp. said it has tentatively settled a shareholders' lawsuit, which charged that it failed to disclose its financial difficulties before the 1982 failure of Penn Square Bank. Continental agreed to pay \$11.5 million in present value of zero-coupon bonds to

holders who bought Continental Illinois stock between Sept. 1, 1981, and July 5, 1982.

Prime Computer Inc. introduced two super-mini-computer systems, which the company said performed 35 percent to 75 percent faster than the systems they replace. Prime said prices for the systems ranged from \$146,500, to \$251,500, for typical models.

Simpsons Ltd. said it would lay off 1,631 employees at 23 stores in eastern Canada on Nov. 3. The nationwide department-store chain said the layoffs would allow the company to stay competitive with other major chains and protect its remaining 12,000 jobs. Most of the layoffs will be in Ontario.

St. Regis Corp.'s chairman, William Hasleton, has refused to hold prior negotiations with the newspaper owner Rupert Murdoch unless the publisher stops buying St. Regis stock. Mr. Murdoch said St. Regis fears that Mr. Murdoch, with

a 5.6-percent stake, may make a tender offer for the company.

Toshiba Corp. reported that profit rose 53 percent to 59 billion yen (\$344.2 million) in the fiscal year ended March 31, up from 38.44 billion a year earlier. Sales totaled 2,707 trillion yen, up 12 percent from 2,401 trillion yen. The company forecast a 35-percent rise in earnings in the current year to 80 billion yen, with sales up 23 percent to 3.3 trillion.

Vicor Inc. said it has agreed definitively to buy 183 Seasons Restaurants from the Sambo's chain reorganization trustees for \$62.5 million in cash, notes and preferred stock, company officials said on Tuesday. Vicor, a Denver-based company, and Charles J. McLaughlin, trustee for the Carpenteria, California, chain had earlier announced a preliminary agreement with similar terms.

Westland PLC said it has formed a joint company with Australian Aircraft Consortium to build a jet

Rio Tinto Raises Stake in Enterprise

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp. has successfully raised its holding in Enterprise Oil to 29.9 percent, despite the fact that the British government had opposed more than a 10 percent stake for any single company.

The recent sale of Enterprise shares to the public was oversubscribed, enabling the British mining conglomerate to pay £1.01 (\$1.31) for each partly paid share, less than the £1.05 it paid for its earlier purchase of 4.7 percent of the oil company. It paid £1 a share when it first acquired its initial 10-percent stake in the government sale.

In a conciliatory statement, Rio Tinto-Zinc said it recognized the desire of the energy secretary, Peter Walker, that Enterprise Oil should remain an independent company at this stage of its development. It also said it does not intend to acquire any further ordinary shares in Enterprise in the foreseeable future.

WORLDINVEST INCOME FUND DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND No. 15

The Trustees of the Worldinvest Income Fund are pleased to announce a U.S. \$5.50 per share distribution to Shareholders in respect of the half-year period from December 30th, 1983 to June 28th, 1984.

Coupon No. 15 and also any previously unrepresented coupons may be presented for payment on or after August 1st, 1984 to any of the following Paying Agents:

Bank of America NT & SA,
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St. George's Building,
No. 1 Lee House Street,
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B.C.C.
BankAmerica Trust and Banking Corporation
(Bahamas) Limited,
50 Shirley Street,
Nassau,
Bahamas.
Bank of America International S.A.,
35 Boulevard Royal,
Luxembourg.
Enterprise Oil Trust Company (Jersey) Limited,
Union House,
Union Street,
St. Helier,
Jersey,
Channel Islands.

Payments will be made subject to any applicable fiscal or other regulations within fourteen days of such presentation.

BankAmerica Trust Company (Jersey) Limited.

Automakers Weigh Robots U.S. Automakers Eye Korea As Land of Low Labor Costs

(Continued from Page 9)

mass production of just a few models.

VW, which under the leadership of Carl Hahn has put most of its investment and hopes behind the second generation of the Golf, has specifically designed a car that is "robotable," or compatible with automated production methods designed by VW engineers.

Over the past several years, VW has invested more than 2 billion DM in the development of the new Golf, of which 221 DM million went into the construction of a highly-automated facility for final assembly.

A VW spokesman said the investment has paid off.

(Continued from Page 9)

dard. A Japanese small car is very sophisticated.

At the moment, she said, the South Korean industry is capable only of producing basic-transportation models. One example is Hyundai's Pony, now being sold in Canada and reportedly scheduled for export at some point to the United States.

Any entrants to the economy car market will face formidable competition and a glut, said Philip Fricke, an analyst for Goldman, Sachs & Co. With joint ventures between GM and Toyota and with production facilities in the United States owned by Nissan and Honda, he said, there is little room

for yet another small, inexpensive car.

"It's mind-boggling when you look at the potential supply of small cars that are going to be available to this market," he said. "You have to wonder about the wisdom of these moves."

Mr. Hervey and Mr. Cole are more optimistic. They suggest that a car priced low enough might entice U.S. consumers away from Japanese cars and offer South Korean automakers a future customer base for more expensive and more sophisticated models.

Such plans, analysts and American automakers agree, are still a thing of the future.

Nigeria Quota Hopes of a Rally in Stocks Is Increased Wilt in the Heat of Summer

(Continued from Page 9)

non-OPEC supplies would peak in the late 1980s, implying a stronger position for OPEC.

The ministers also said they would seek to persuade their own governments to stop producing above quotas. Oil minister Kamel Hassan Maghur of Libya, OPEC's current president, and Oil Minister Mana Said al-Obeidi of the United Arab Emirates, head of the market-monitoring committee, are to visit heads of state in OPEC countries to urge strict compliance with OPEC agreements.

Sheikh Yemani estimated this week that OPEC's production recently has totaled at least a million barrels a day above the ceiling of 17.5 million.

Convincing oil traders that OPEC will keep production under tight control could prove difficult. "No one really believes the total will stay at 17.5 million," a senior U.S. oil buyer said in London.

OPEC ministers noted, however, that their efforts to restrain output have helped prevent the collapse of prices that was widely predicted after the group was forced in March 1983 to reduce its prices by an average of 15 percent.

Even so, oil prices have weakened considerably over the past month, partly because of higher OPEC production. On the spot, or noncontract market, Arab light is being quoted at about \$27.75, compared with the official OPEC price of \$29. Nigeria's Bonny light crude is trading on the spot market at about \$28.50 compared with the official \$30.

Meanwhile, some oil traders say there has been an increase recently in the willingness of certain OPEC members to offer disguised discounts.

The ministers again failed to agree on a new secretary-general to oversee OPEC's administrative headquarters in Vienna. The post has been vacant for a year. Both Iran and Iraq claim the right to select the next secretary-general.

For now, an Iraqi, Fadhl al-Chalaby, the deputy, is acting as secretary-general.

(Continued from Page 9)

for the worst bear market since 1973-74 when the decline was 45 percent.

Mr. Pring pointed out that even an average bear market decline would send the Dow down to 865.

Joseph Granville, also editor of his own market letter, is much more pessimistic: "There will be no summer rally worthy of the word. The market is going to crash. Maintain all short positions. And go short."

Herbert Schober, managing director of Sparinvest, a mutual fund group controlled by Girozentrale of Vienna, Austria's second-largest bank, said he might be "tempted" to play a few stocks if a summer rally develops, but then only as short-term trading vehicles.

These would be consumer-oriented stocks with defensive characteristics, he added, notably food and retail issues.

"A summer rally would have to be regarded as a contravention," he asserted. "Wall Street's advance/decline line, the market's broadest

index, has been trending down for a year now.

To convince him an advance is the start of the "famous second leg of the bull market," he said it would have to show "real vigor, with good volume and wide breadth." However, he thinks the present "adverse monetary climate" argues strongly against that occurring.

Before a sustained rally could occur, Mr. Schober thinks monetary conditions must improve and the federal budget deficit addressed with a "credible solution, not gimmicks." But he doesn't expect that to happen before November's U.S. presidential election.

When Wall Street does begin to advance solidly again, he said the strategy will be to "identify the stocks leading the move, and stick with them."

Consistent with the world-wide downtrend recently among stock markets, he said Sparinvest has been net sellers the last four months.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION KINGDOM OF DENMARK 634% 1972-1987 Flux 800,000,000.-

Bondholders are hereby informed that the annual redemption instalment of Dan. Frs. 80,000,000.- due on August 14, 1984 has been partially repurchased for an amount of Lux. Frs. 5,500,000.- and partially drawn by lot for the remaining Lux. Frs. 74,500,000.- nominal.

The following bond numbers have been drawn by lot in the presence of a notary public and become redeemable at par on and after August 14, 1984 with all unattached coupons attached thereto:

1115-1125; 1133; 1136-1184; 1205-1243; 1245-1247; 1291-1320; 1338-1339; 1346-1348; 1373-1387; 1398-1402; 1481-1435; 1451; 1471-1505; 1509-1510; 1512-1518; 1523-1527; 1647-1648; 1758-1761; 1763-1781; 1820-1823; 1923-1935; 1940-1964; 1998-2000; 2201-2203; 2207-2283; 2486-2503; 2508-2535; 2709; 2741-2754; 2760-2779; 2784-2804; 2826-2840; 2845; 2859-2864; 2901-3000; 3045-3048; 3051-3053; 3066-3071; 3075; 3106-3134; 3131-3148; 3151-3152; 3171-3174; 3179-3225; 3246-3361; 3373-3376; 3383-3386; 3397-3403; 3449-3453; 3469-3509; 3511-3531; 3595-3607; 3611-3615; 3619-3627; 3629-3639; 3642-3654; 3656-3667; 3682-3707; 3710-3712; 3715-3716; 3719-3726; 3728-3730; 3734-3738; 3749-3754; 3758-3767; 3848-3900; 3981-3982; 4004-4005; 4009; 4012-4015; 4019-4040; 4064-4083; 4090-4093; 4110-4113; 4115-4187.

Furthermore it is recalled that the following bonds drawn in previous years have not yet been presented for payment:

4942; 5160-5164; 5271-5298; 5318-5319; 5376-5395; 5771-5784; 5878-5885.

The nominal amount of bonds outstanding on and after August 14, 1984 will be 340,000,000.-

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG
Société Anonyme
Paying Agent
Luxembourg, July 12, 1984.

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trade means we're uniquely geared to providing you with protection against undue exposure, through forward dealing and through facilities denominated in SDRs, the ECU or even in currency cocktails devised to suit your individual needs.

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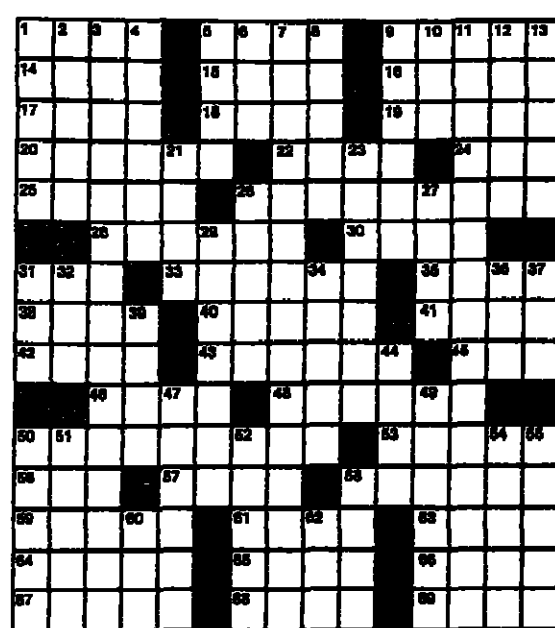
Get the latest low-down on high-tech in the weekly column on **Technology.**

Japan Machinery Orders Fall in Private Sector

Resters

TOKYO — Japanese private-sector machinery orders, excluding ships, fell in May to a seasonally adjusted 568.77 billion yen (\$2.35 billion) from 939.44 billion yen in April, when they rose 61 percent from March, the country's Economic Planning Agency said Wednesday.

On an unadjusted basis, May orders were up 15 percent from a year earlier after an 88-percent year-to-year increase in April.



ACROSS

1 San Juan — 48 Souse
5 Colorado 50 Special
tributary advantage
9 Kind of heat 53 Lists
14 Kind of hemp 56 "Woman"
15 Mill verdict 57 "Smile Be"
16 Ride 58 Spigots
17 Sign of the 59 Port on the
courts Meuse
18 Centaph 60 A Lane
19 "the — a 61 El — Tex.
perfect day" 64 "The fathers
Bond have eaten
20 Stand 65 "grape
21 Signal of a kind 66 Arab chief
22 Chemical 67 Lets
suffix 68 Wriggiers
23 Elmlech's 69 Tiff
wife 70 Spinoza
24 "Sadness 71 To possess, in
diminishes a 72 Stuttgart
a — 73 A Massey
74 Switch
75 Scoop
76 Thames 77 Epithet for a
district Hearst
78 Pikes 79 Lenti, e.g.
40 In any way 80 The take
41 Stengel's 81 Jima
ballwick, once 82 One-time
42 Singer Tennille 83 Hollywood
43 Kiel and Erie 84 twosome
45 Essay 85 Harry's Veep
86 Plain, Russian
style 87 Anggram for
88 cantu 89 tug
90 — canto

DOWN

1 To possess, in
Stuttgart
2 A Massey
3 Epithet for a
Hearst
4 Lenti, e.g.
5 The take
6 Jima
7 One-time
8 Hollywood
9 twosome
10 Harry's Veep
11 Plain, Russian
style
12 Anggram for
13 cantu
14 tug
15 — canto

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NABOR
TEWCI
WEDDEG
FALLUW

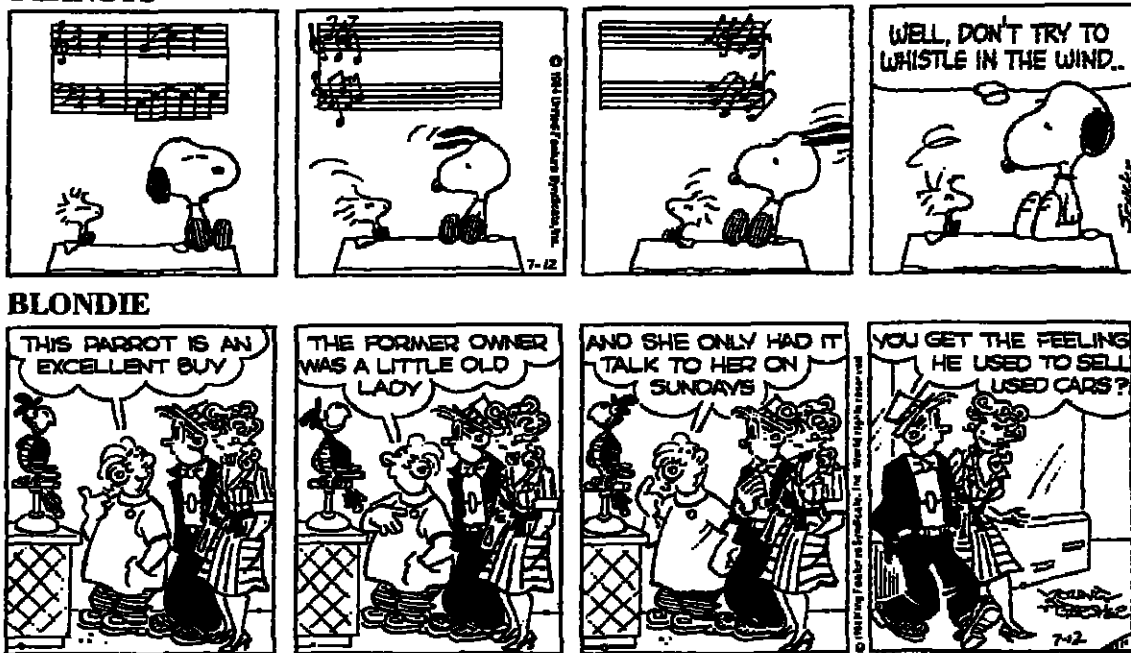
Answers (in order):
NABOR: NABOR
TEWCI: TEWCI
WEDDEG: WEDDEG
FALLUW: FALLUW

Yesterday's Jumbles: HAVEN, TWEAK, MYOPIC, WAYLAY
Answer: The boss always came in early to see this — WHO CAME IN LATE

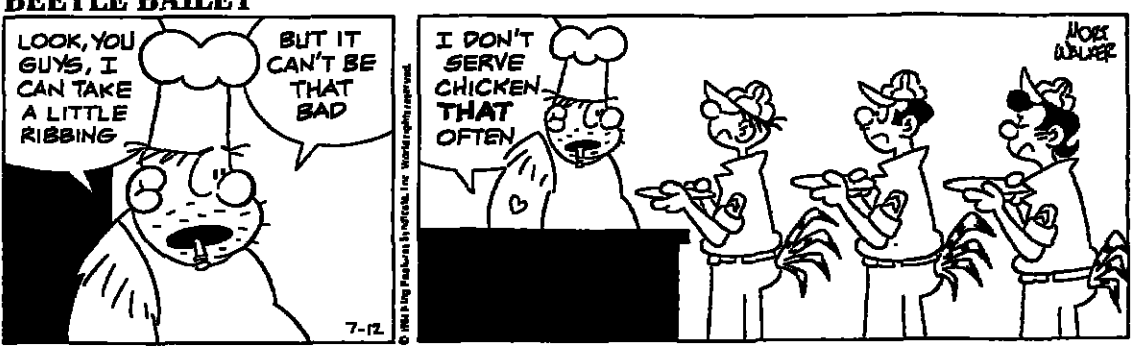
WEATHER

| EUROPE | HIGH | LOW | ASIA | HIGH | LOW |
|---------------|------|-----|---------------|------|-----|
| Alexandria | 28 | 24 | Cairo | 31 | 27 |
| Amman | 28 | 24 | Damascus | 31 | 27 |
| Baghdad | 28 | 24 | Beirut | 31 | 27 |
| Bombay | 28 | 24 | Buenos Aires | 31 | 27 |
| Buenos Aires | 28 | 24 | Cairo | 31 | 27 |
| Calcutta | 28 | 24 | Damascus | 31 | 27 |
| Colon | 28 | 24 | Hong Kong | 31 | 27 |
| Delhi | 28 | 24 | London | 31 | 27 |
| Guangzhou | 28 | 24 | Manila | 31 | 27 |
| Hong Kong | 28 | 24 | San Francisco | 31 | 27 |
| London | 28 | 24 | Tokyo | 31 | 27 |
| Manila | 28 | 24 | Washington | 31 | 27 |
| San Francisco | 28 | 24 | Yokohama | 31 | 27 |
| Tokyo | 28 | 24 | | | |
| Washington | 28 | 24 | | | |
| Yokohama | 28 | 24 | | | |

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



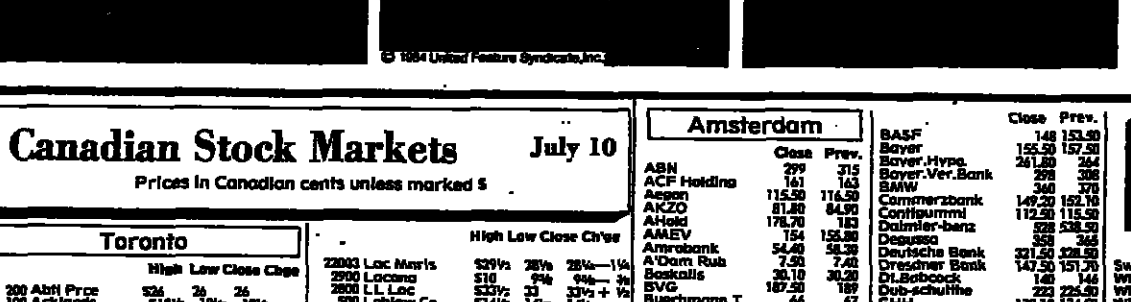
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



Amsterdam

| Class | Prev. | Close |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| ABN Holding | 299 | 315 |
| Alcan | 115.50 | 116.50 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |

Brussels

| Class | Prev. | Close |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| ABN Holding | 299 | 315 |
| Alcan | 115.50 | 116.50 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |

Frankfurt

| Class | Prev. | Close |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| ABN Holding | 299 | 315 |
| Alcan | 115.50 | 116.50 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |

Montreal

| Class | Prev. | Close |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| ABN Holding | 299 | 315 |
| Alcan | 115.50 | 116.50 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |
| Alkerm | 170.00 | 171.00 |

Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

July 10

High Low Close Chgs

Toronto

High Low Close Chgs

Montreal

High Low Close Chgs

Total Sales 17,159,334 shares

Amsterdam

Class Prev. Close

Brussels

Class Prev. Close

Frankfurt

Class Prev. Close

Montreal

Class Prev. Close

Total Sales 17,159,334 shares

Amsterdam

Class Prev. Close

Brussels

Class Prev. Close

Frankfurt

Class Prev. Close

Montreal

Class Prev. Close

Total Sales 17,159,334 shares

Amsterdam

Class Prev. Close

Brussels

Class Prev. Close

Frankfurt

Class Prev. Close

Montreal

Class Prev. Close

Total Sales 17,159,334 shares

Other Markets

Closing Prices in local currencies

July 11

Johannesburg

Class Prev. Close

London

Class Prev. Close

Paris

Class Prev. Close

Tokyo

Class Prev. Close

Singapore

Class Prev. Close

Stockholm

Class Prev. Close

Sydney

Class Prev. Close

Zurich

Class Prev. Close

Amsterdam

Class Prev. Close

Brussels

Class Prev. Close

Frankfurt

Class Prev. Close

Montreal

Class Prev. Close

Amsterdam

Class Prev. Close

Brussels

Class Prev. Close

Frankfurt

Class Prev. Close

Montreal

Class Prev. Close

Total Sales 17,159,334 shares

Japanese Bankruptcies Fall

Reuters

TOKYO

Japanese corporate bankruptcies fell in June to 1,619 from 1,633 a year earlier, marking the first year-to-year decline in 18 months, the Tokyo Commerce & Industry Research Co. said Wednesday. The June total was also down from a record 1,965 in May.

Amsterdam

Class Prev. Close

Brussels

Class Prev. Close

Frankfurt

Class Prev. Close

Montreal

Class Prev. Close

Amsterdam

Class Prev. Close

Brussels

Class Prev. Close

Frankfurt

Class Prev. Close

Montreal

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Frankfurt

Class Prev. Close

Montreal

Class Prev. Close

Amsterdam

Class Prev. Close

Brussels

Class Prev. Close

Frankfurt

Class Prev. Close

Montreal

Class Prev. Close

Total Sales 17,159,334 shares

Solution to Previous Puzzle

BASAL SPICA APBS

ACUTE ERAS THEA

MEPHISTOPHELIAN

TEN TAME LILLE

TYRONE IRIS AER

ALP ENDS PENN

PEASE USES ATL

ANTHROPOMORPHIC

ERE PERM YERBA

IDEA YAWN ORR

IBO ALAN HEAPED

ROTAS BOLO NIT

EXISTENTIALISTS

NEST CEEB ASTOR

ERMA UREA GESSO

Amsterdam

Class Prev. Close

Brussels

Class Prev. Close

Frankfurt

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Montreal

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Montreal

Class Prev. Close

Amsterdam

Class Prev. Close

Brussels

Class Prev. Close

Books

Intimate Memoirs. Including

Marie-Jo's Book

By Georges Simenon. Translated by Harold

J. Salmanson. 815 pp. \$22.95.

Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 757 Third

Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I SUPPOSE it took courageous honesty for

Georges Simenon to write and have pub-

lished "Intimate Memoirs," a journal in the

form of a lengthy letter to his four children,

describing his life and times as prolific novelist

and creator of the world-famous Inspector

Maigret.

Without undue pride or apology, he confess-

es his almost compulsive urge to womanize,

which, at one point in his life, put him at the

head of a ménage à quatre. Without too much

rationalization, he describes the sudden flights

that led him to hopscotch all over Europe and

the United States, setting up residence after

residence, each more luxurious than the pre-

vious one. And almost shamelessly he admits the

humiliating lengths to which he went to modify

his alcoholic and unstable second wife, identi-

fied here simply as "D," who, by his account,

succeeded in making his life an inferno.

Even when Simenon is confessing his errors,

he manages to lay out a minefield for amateur

psychiatrists to get blown up in. His near-

silence on the subject of his childhood; his

hints of difficulties with his father and mother;

his obsessive accounts of the details of his

wife's pregnancies; his almost frenzied focus-

ing as a writer of fiction (at the peak of his

career, he was regularly turning out novels in

only seven days, and doing so, moreover, as a

form of relaxation)—all of this tempts fools to

gallop in with interpretations and diagnoses

unfurling.

Finally, there is the tragedy of his daughter's

emotional illness and eventual suicide. Un-

flinchingly, he reviews his troubled relation-

ship with Marie-Jo, who was never able to

overcome her incestuous fixations on him; he

traces her decline, and then he turns over the

last quarter of his volume to the writings and

last recordings she left behind upon her death

at the age of 25, which amount to a 150-page

cry of an articulate animal in agonized and

hopeless pain.

Though overlong and a little cloying in its

tone of paternal fondness, "Intimate Mem-

oirs" achieves a narrative drive that makes the

reading made at Simenon's courage in

having made art out of his personal suffering.

Is it really courage? Or is the old artifice

simply writing out of habit, having found yet

another good story to tell?

What makes an answer hard to know is that

at the heart of these memoirs is a subtle aware-

ness of being practiced. Never mind the au-

thor's neglect of his own psychological back-

ground; for Simenon to have gone any further

